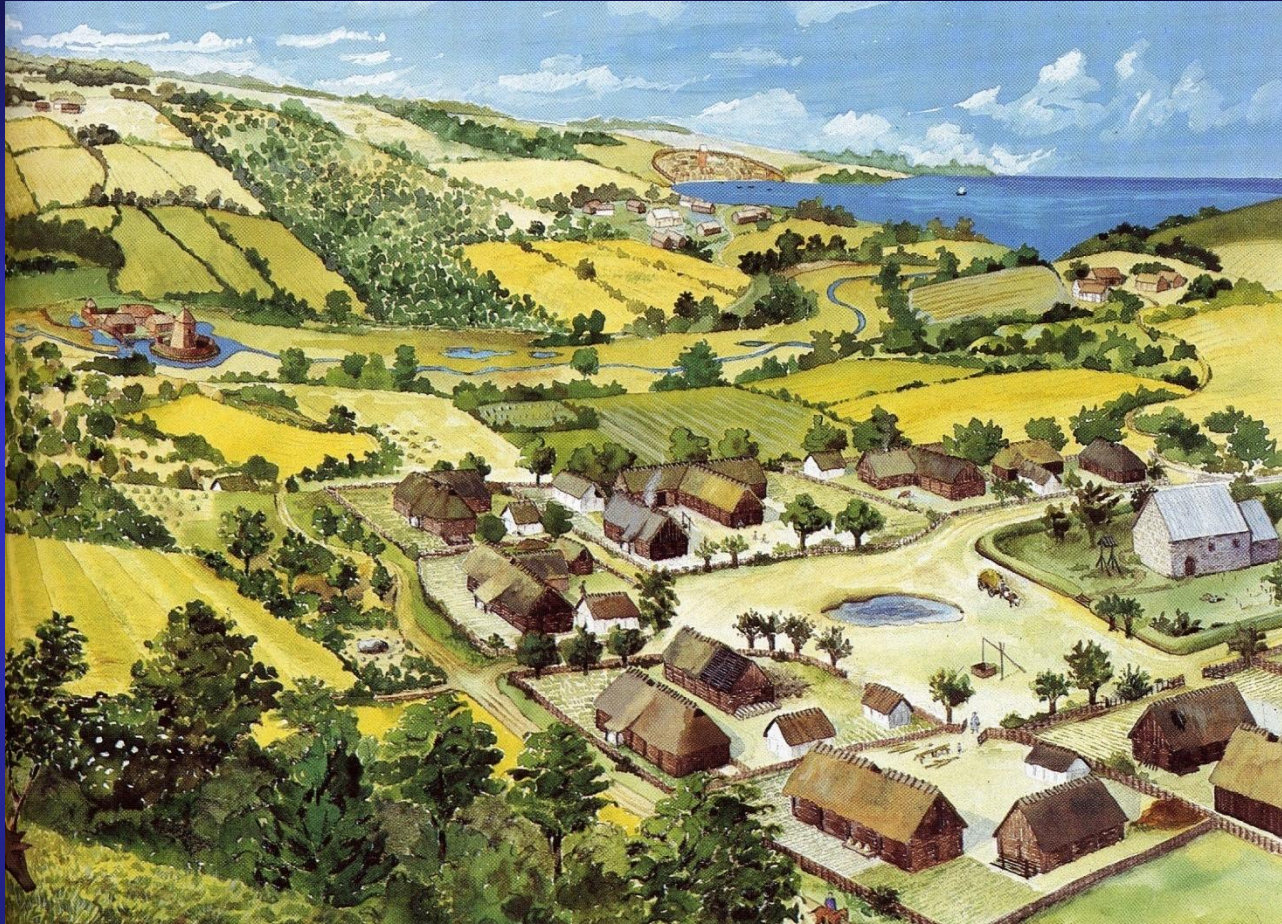


Thorps, soils, churches and rent

An interdisciplinary approach for place-name studies of settlement structure in medieval Denmark with comparative aspects for the Danelaw region



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Interaction between

- Place-names
- Settlement history
- Physical landscape

(focus period *c.* 800-1700)



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Aim with paper:

To present, discuss and try
a series of different source types and methods
to investigate medieval settlement structure



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Aim with paper:

To present, discuss and try
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to investigate medieval settlement structure

- Physical landscape (soil and terrain)



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Aim with paper:

To present, discuss and try a series of different source types and methods to investigate medieval settlement structure

- Physical landscape (soil and terrain)
- Land registers of 1662 + 1688
- Place-names
- Forest clearance



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- Physical landscape (soil and terrain)
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- Forest clearance
- Parochial church buildings
- Parish- and vill structures
- Parochial taxations
- Number of tithe payers



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Aim with paper:

To present, discuss and try
a series of different source types and methods
to investigate medieval settlement structure

Focus on formation of *by*- and *thorp*-settlements
to increase comparative value for settlement-
and place-name studies in the Danelaw region



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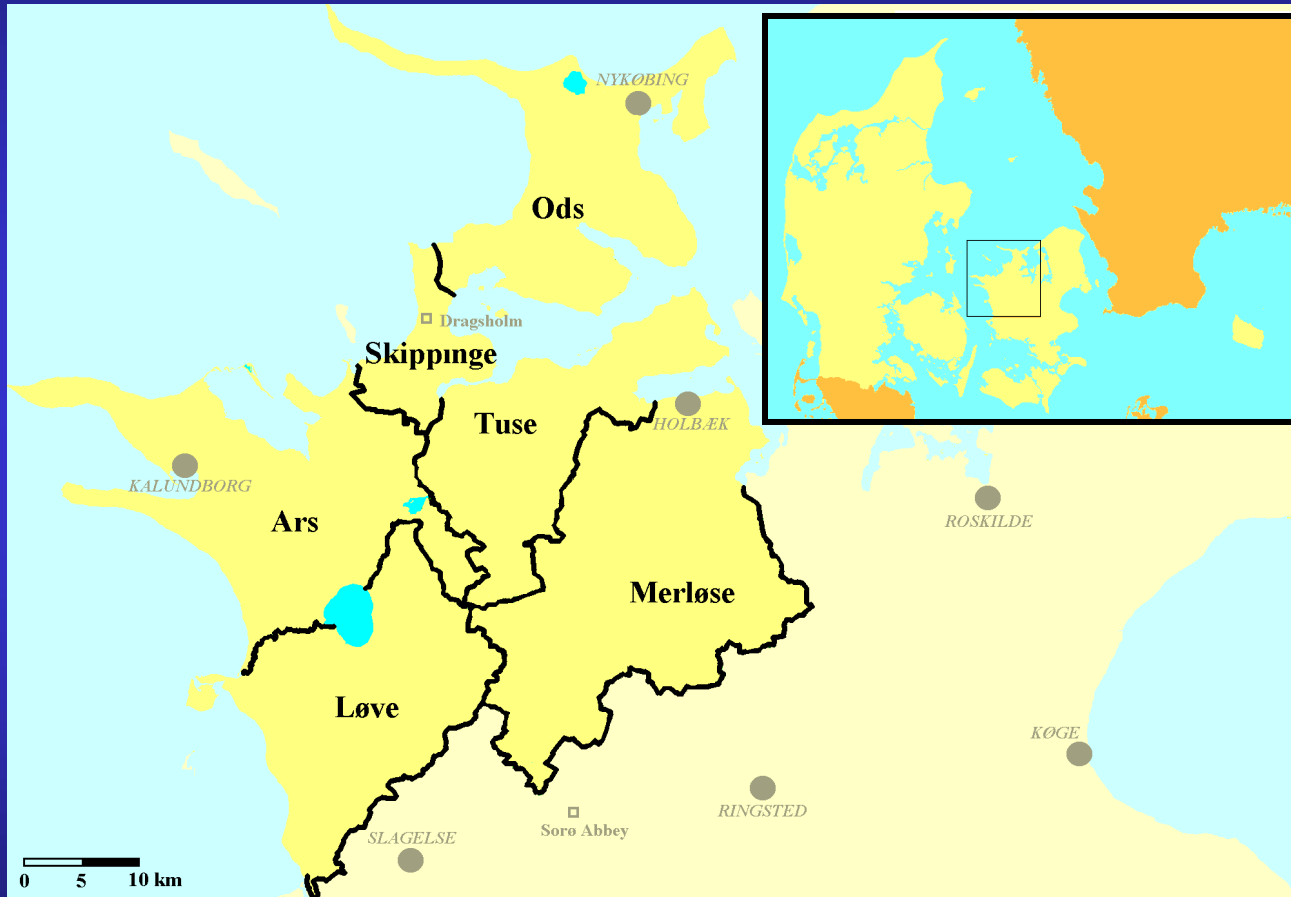
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Case study area: NW Sjælland (Zealand)

(Typical East-Danish region in terms of physical geography, place-names, settlement history – and available sources)



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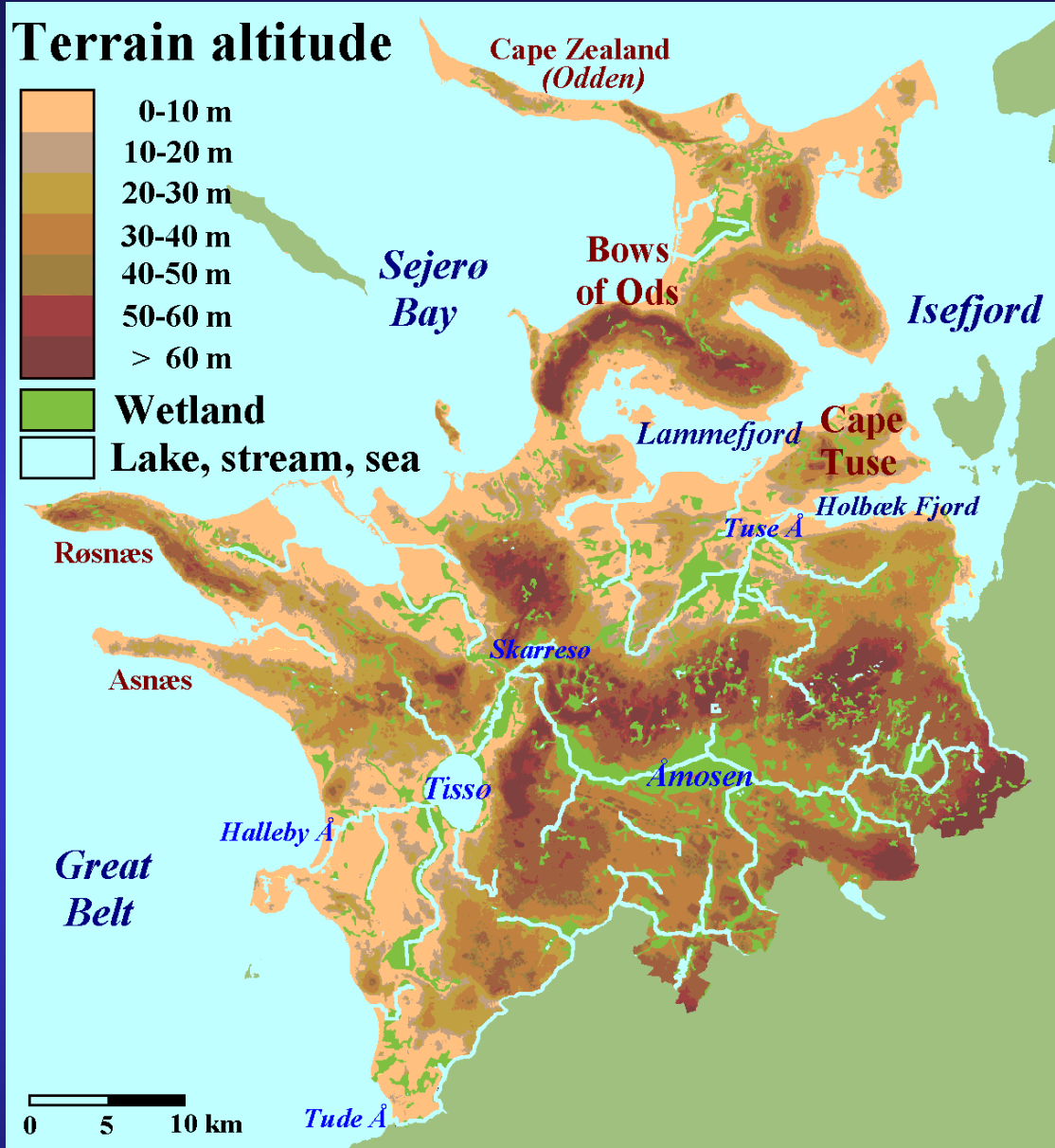
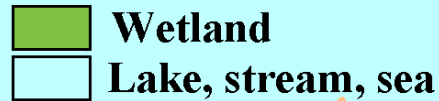
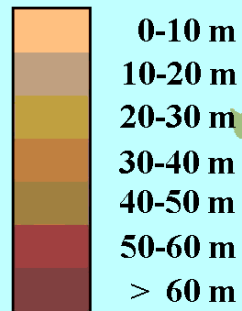
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Terrain altitude



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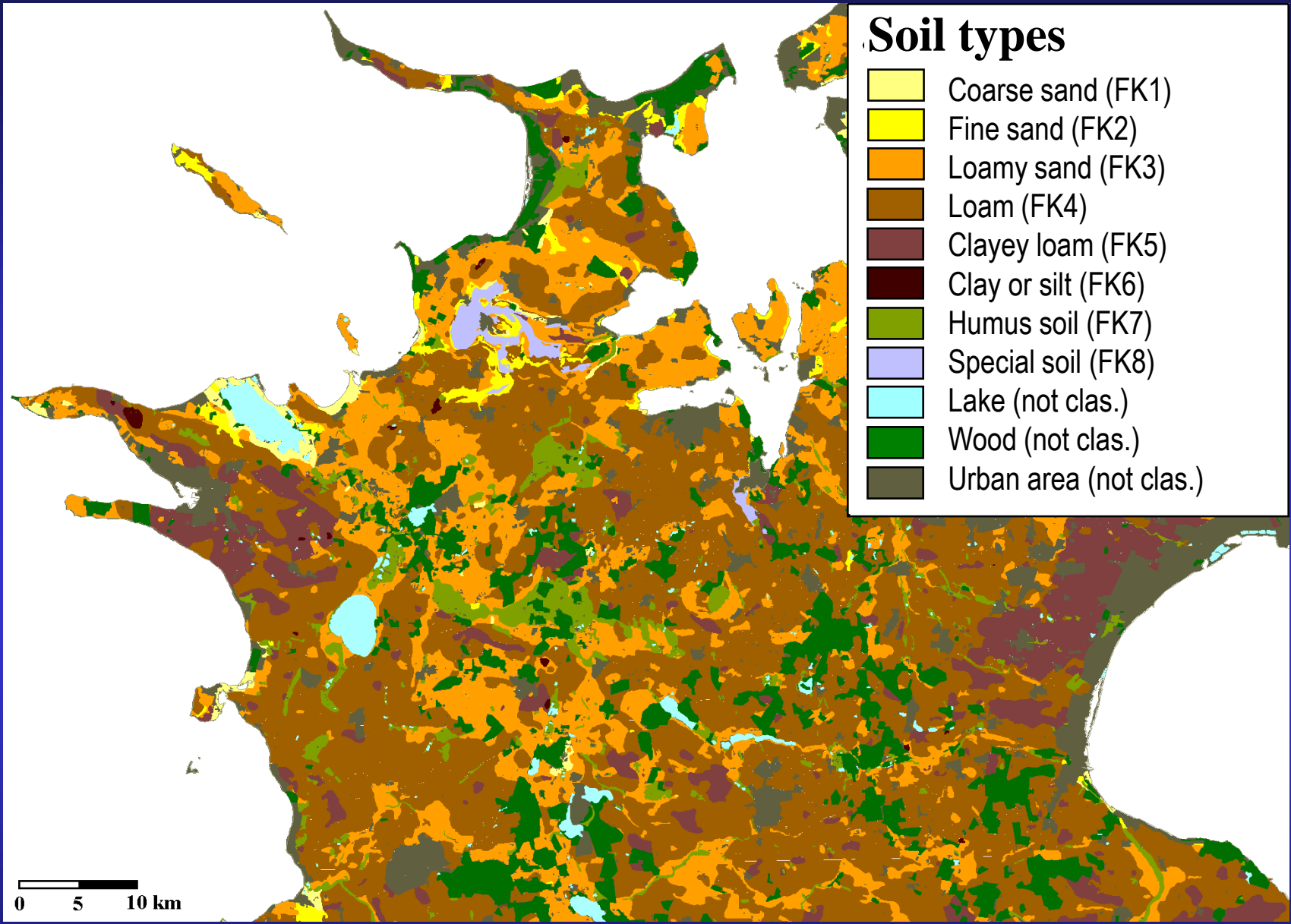
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Soil types

- Coarse sand (FK1)
- Fine sand (FK2)
- Loamy sand (FK3)
- Loam (FK4)
- Clayey loam (FK5)
- Clay or silt (FK6)
- Humus soil (FK7)
- Special soil (FK8)
- Lake (not clas.)
- Wood (not clas.)
- Urban area (not clas.)

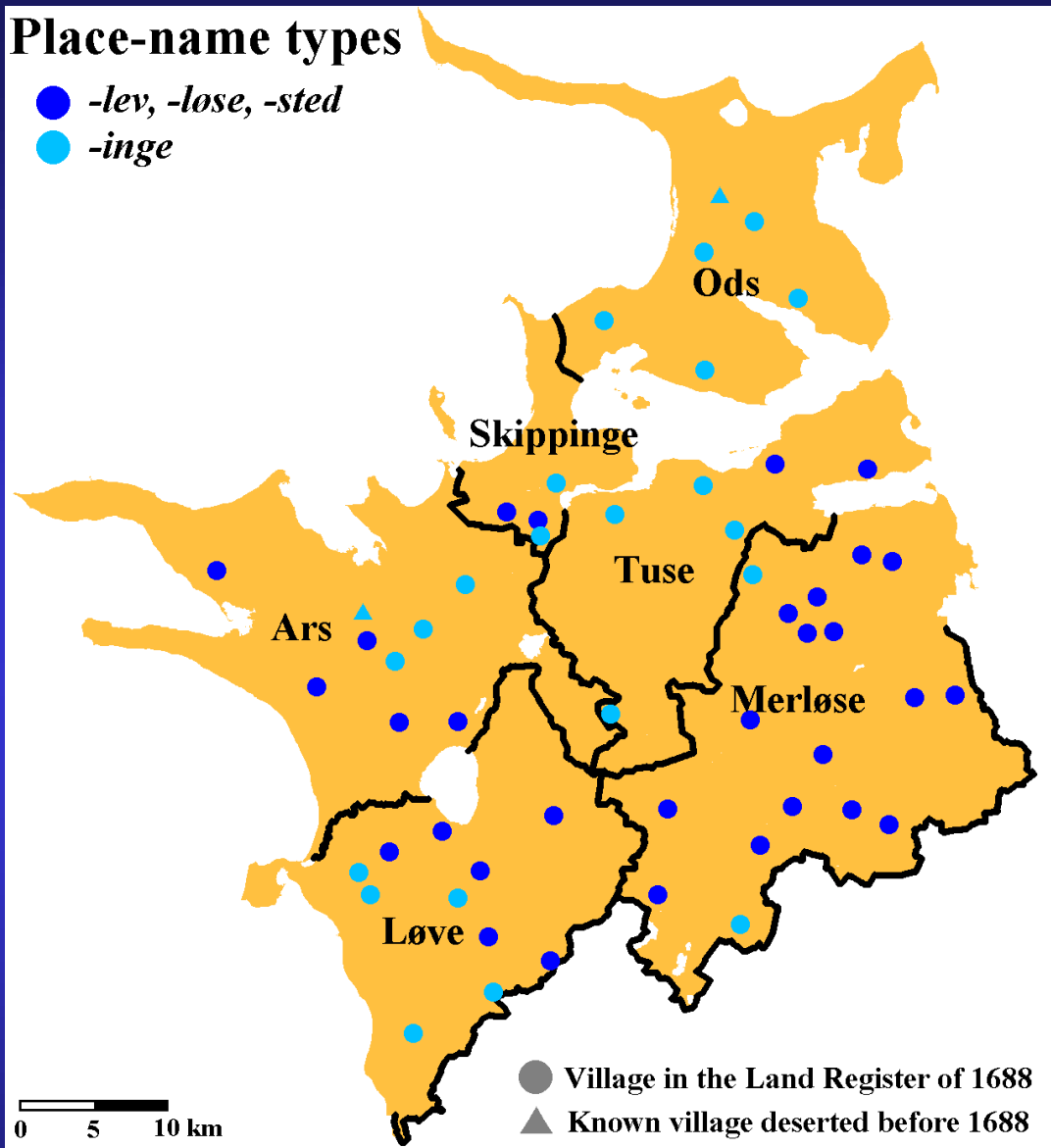


0 5 10 km



Place-name types

- *-lev, -løse, -sted*
- *-inge*

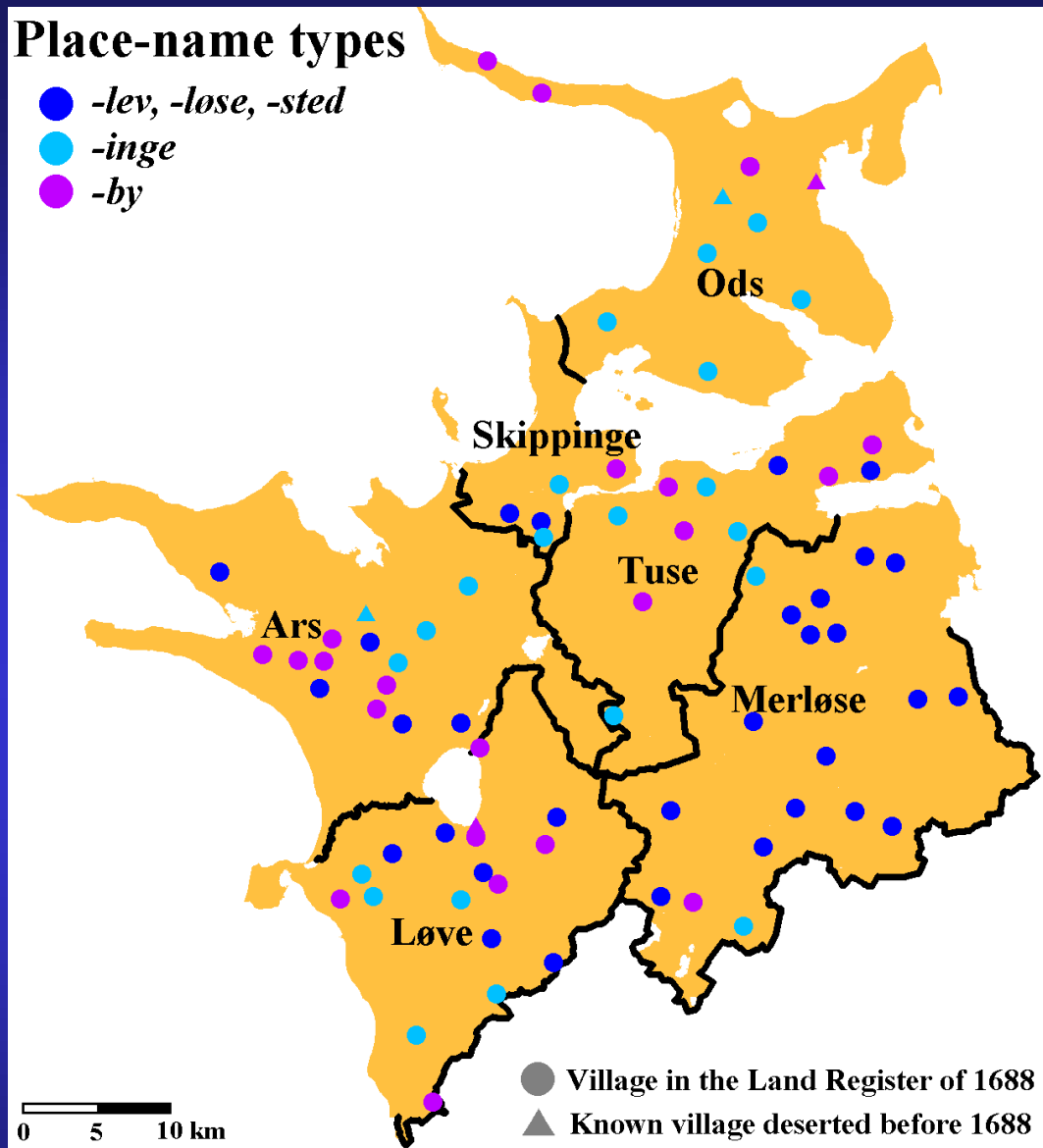


Place-name types

● -lev, -løse, -sted

● -inge

● -by



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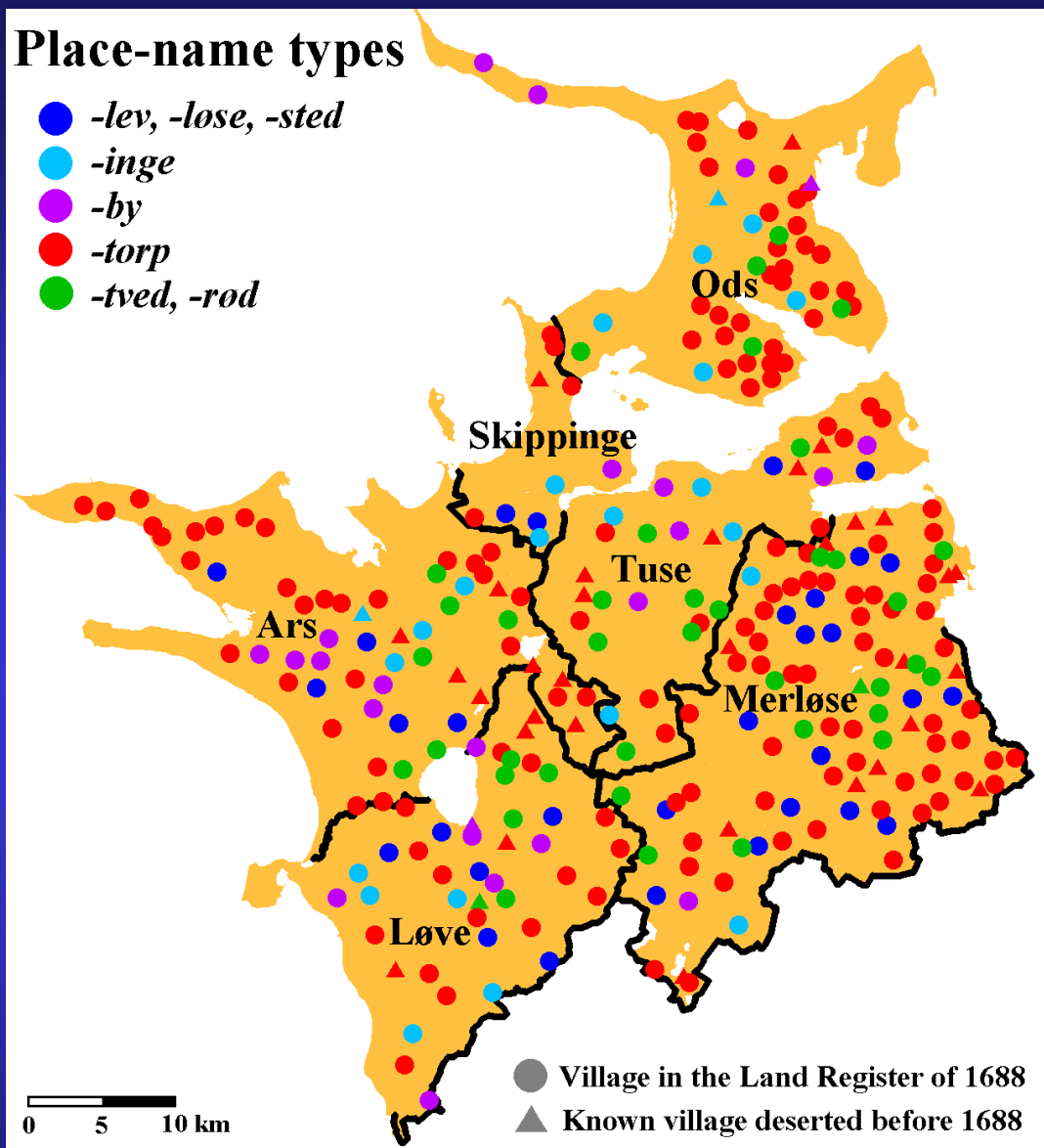
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Place-name types

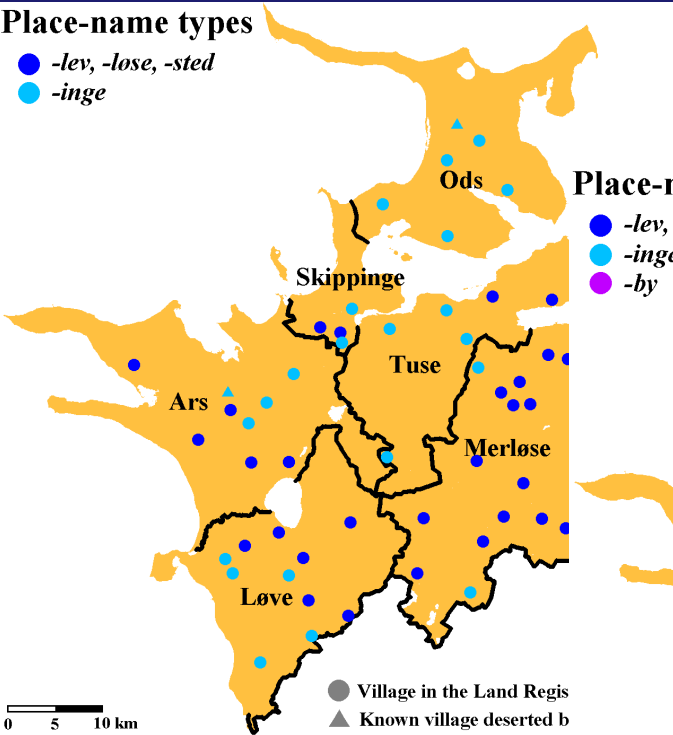
- -lev, -løse, -sted
- -inge
- -by
- -torp
- -tved, -rod



c. 700 AD

Place-name types

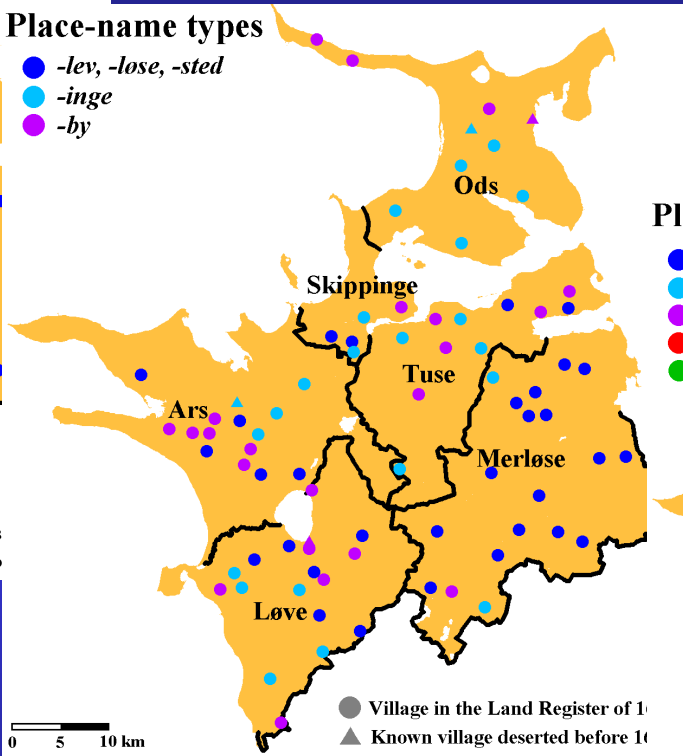
- -lev, -lose, -sted
- -inge



c. 900

Place-name types

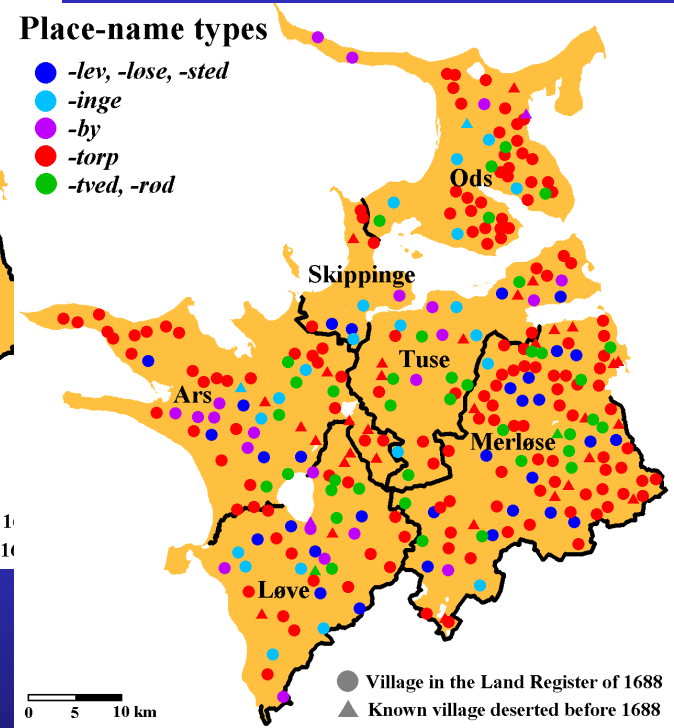
- -lev, -lose, -sted
- -inge
- -by

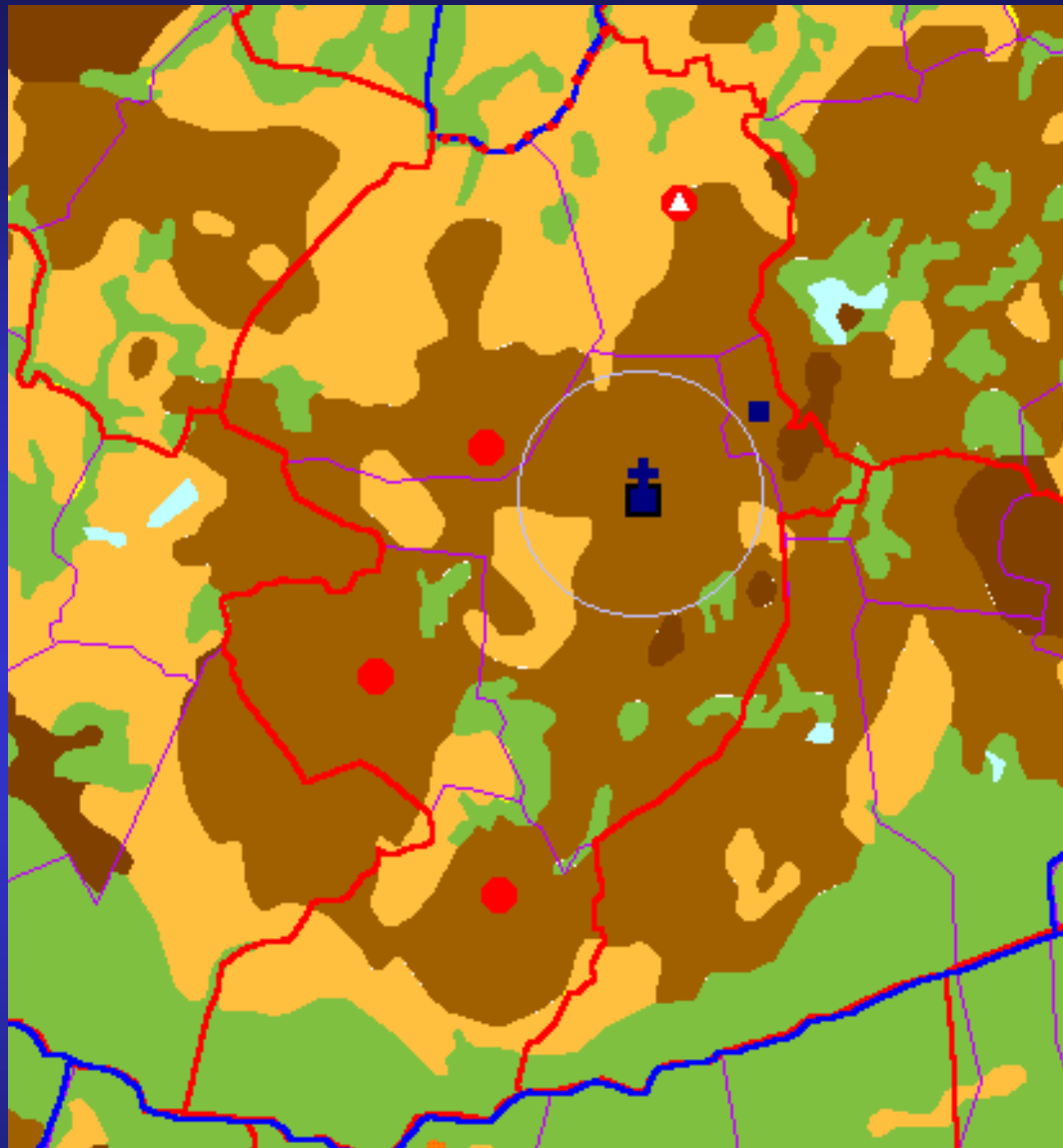


c. 1400

Place-name types

- -lev, -lose, -sted
- -inge
- -by
- -torp
- -tved, -rod





- Parish border
- Village land border

Settlement types

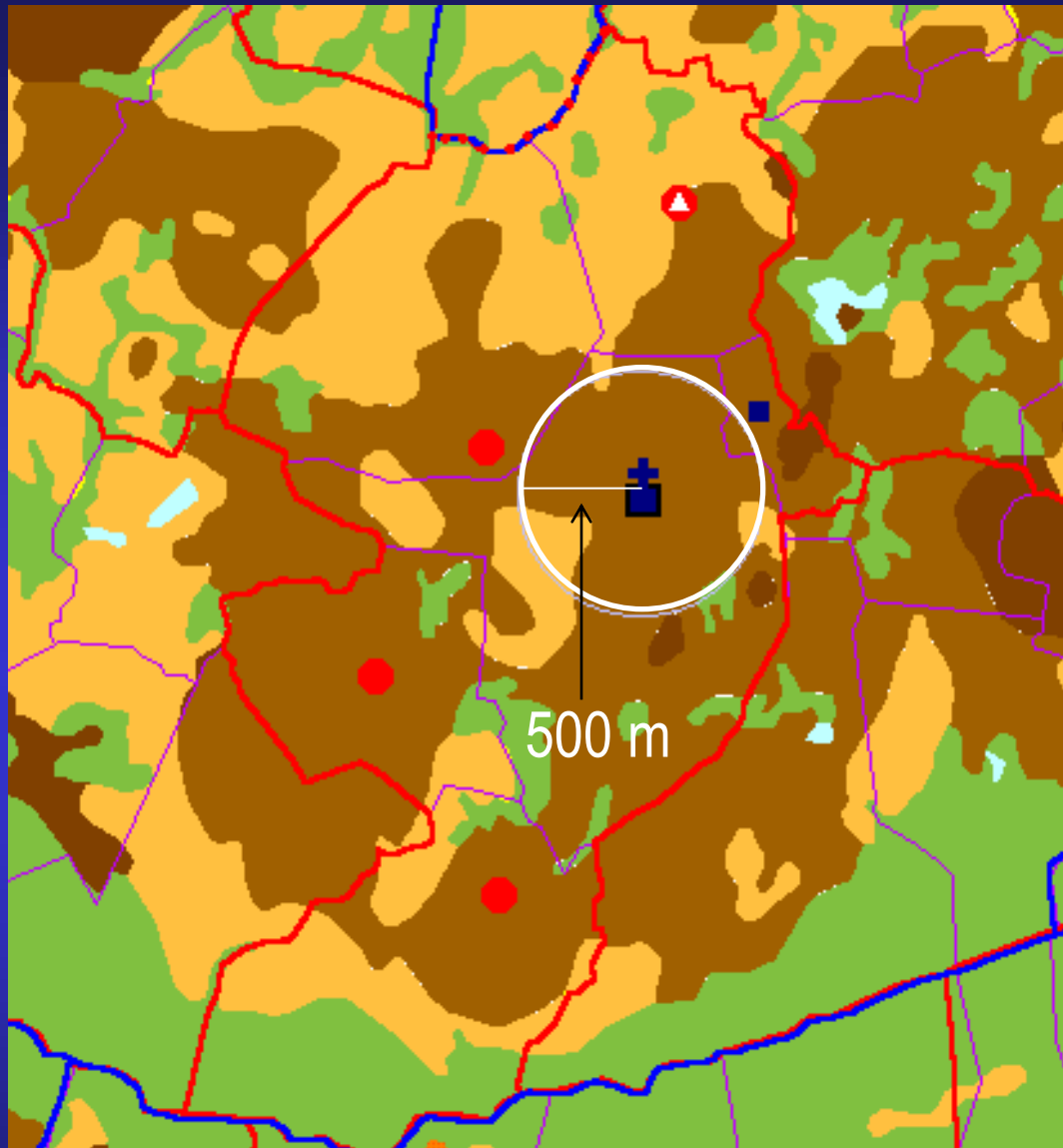
- Iron age village
- Thorpe
- ▲ Deserted thorpe
- Manorial farm

Soil types

- Loamy sand (FK3)
- Sandy loam (FK4)
- Loam (FK5)
- Wetland (FK7)

- Lake
- Stream





- Parish border
- Village land border

Settlement types

- Iron age village
- Thorpe
- ▲ Deserted thorpe
- Manorial farm

Soil types

- Loamy sand (FK3)
- Sandy loam (FK4)
- Loam (FK5)
- Wetland (FK7)

- Lake
- Stream



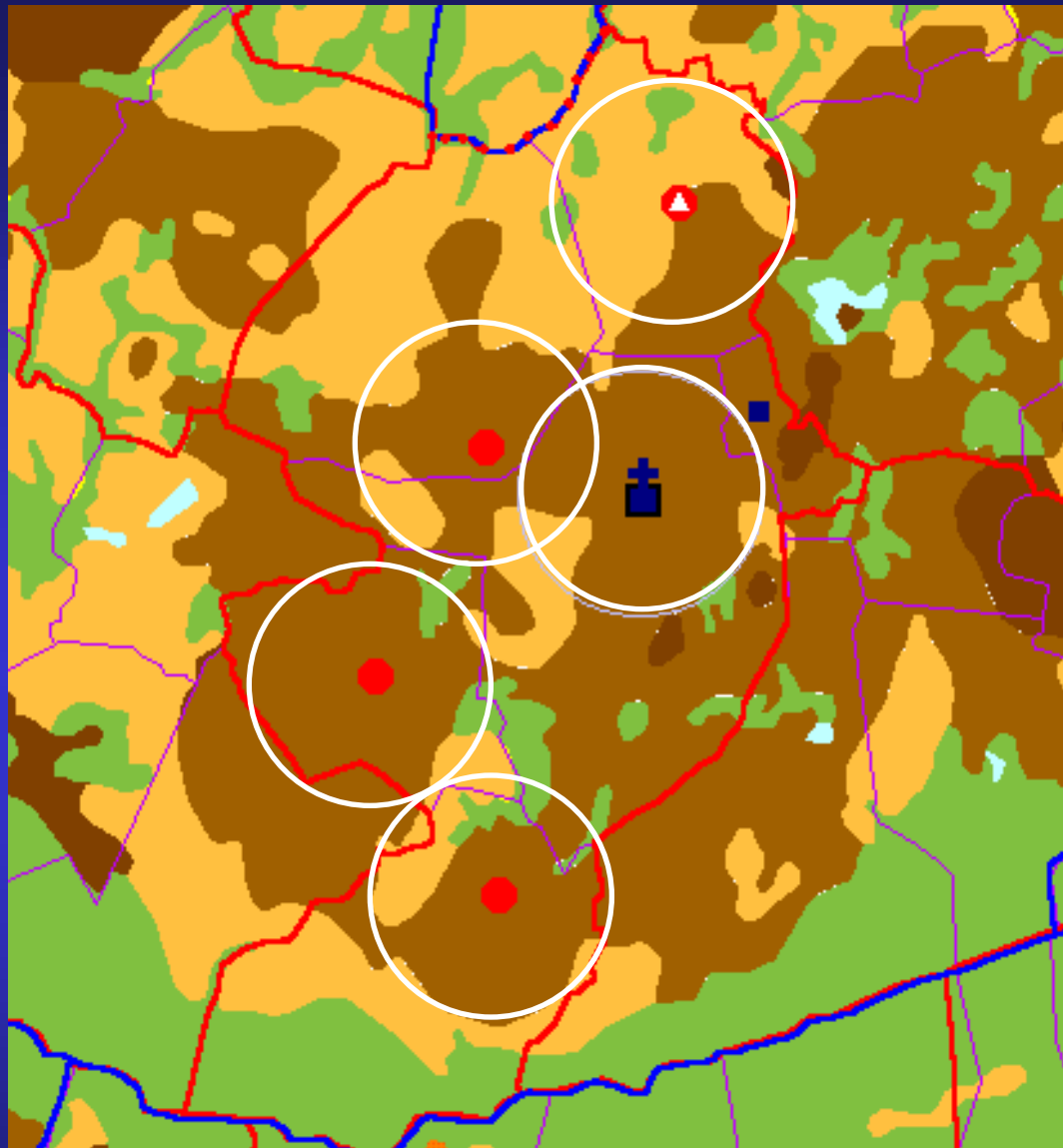
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— Parish border
 — Village land border

Settlement types

■ Iron age village
 ● Thorpe
 ▲ Deserted thorpe
 ■ Manorial farm

Soil types

■ Loamy sand (FK3)
 ■ Sandy loam (FK4)
 ■ Loam (FK5)
 ■ Wetland (FK7)

■ Lake
 — Stream



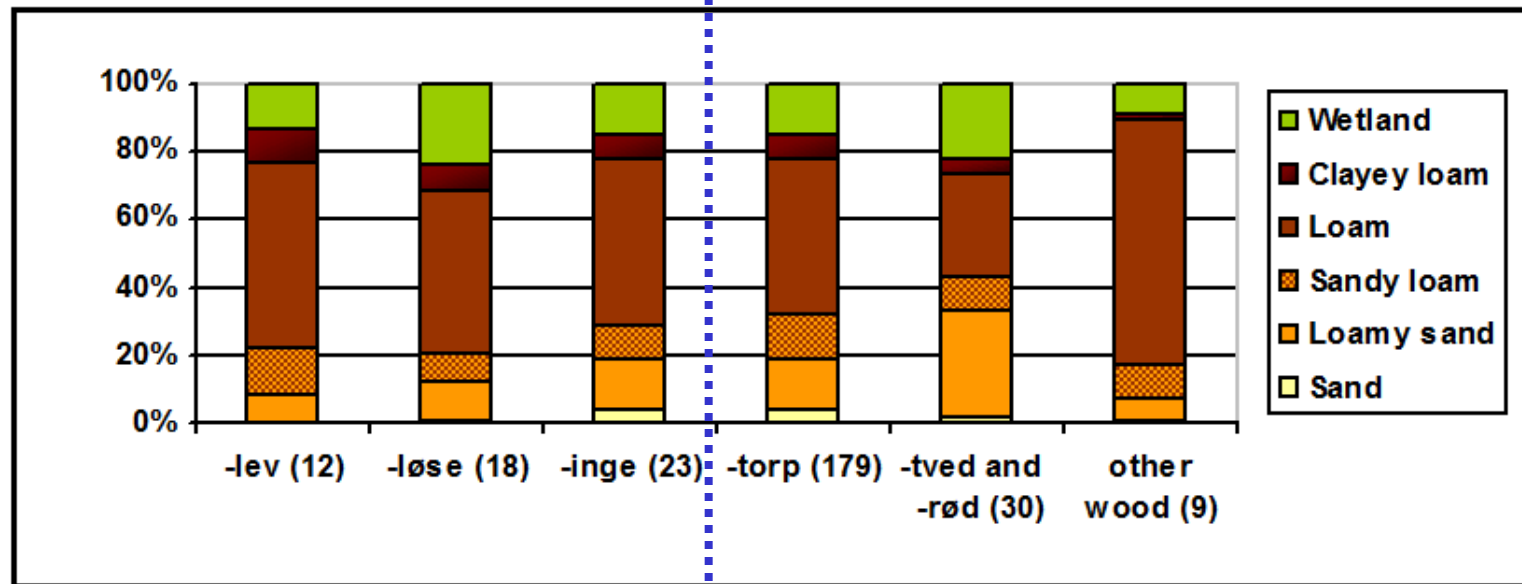
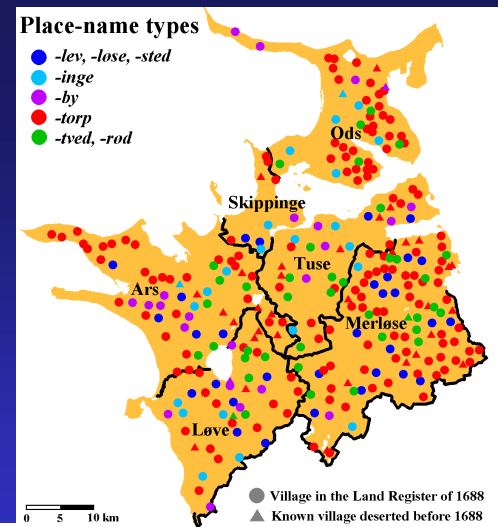
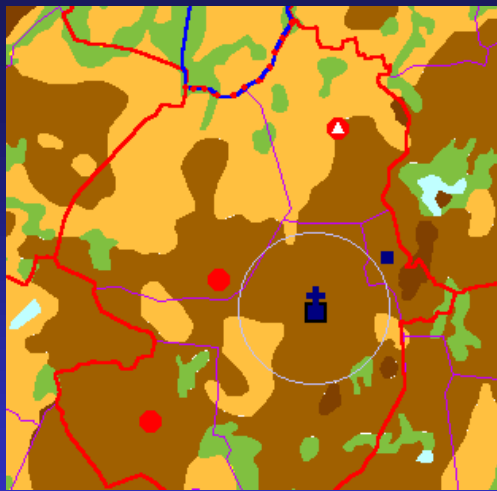
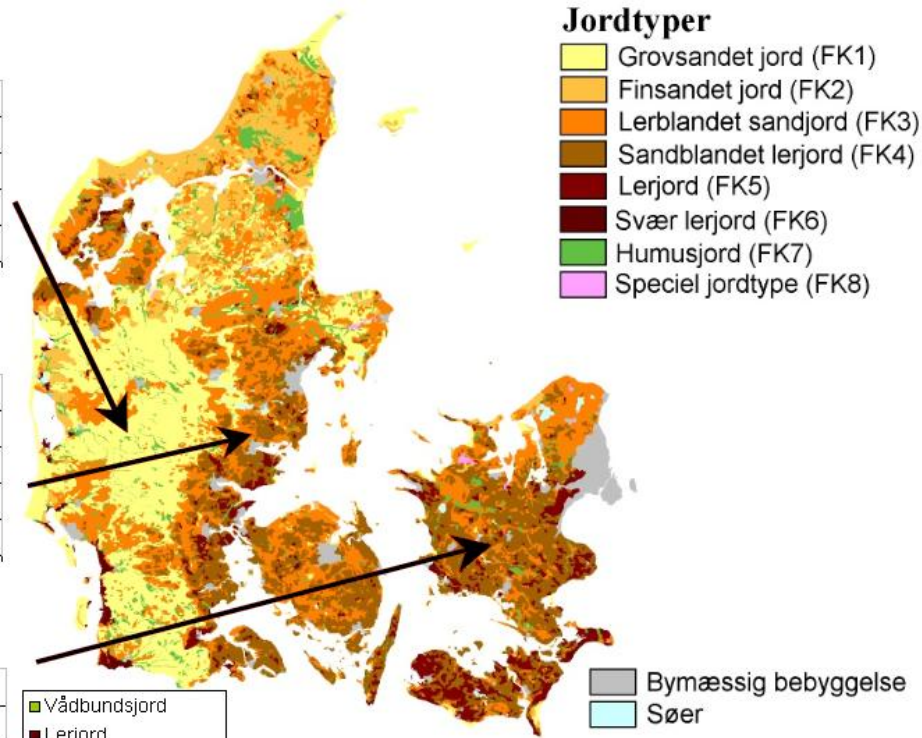
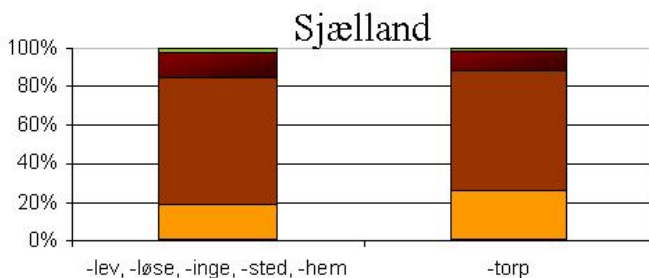
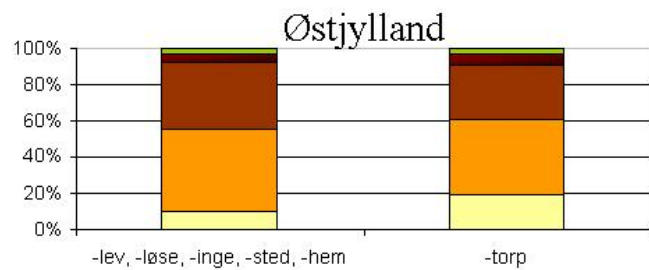
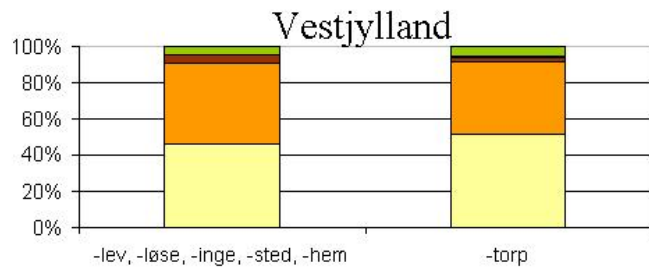


Figure 4.4. Average relative distribution of soil types in the villas of various place-name types in NW-Zealand. The numbers in brackets state the number of villas (ejerlav) in each group.





Jordbundstyper

- FK1-FK2 (på sandjord)
- FK3S (på sandjord)
- FK3L (på moræne)
- FK4 (på moræne)
- FK5-FK6 (på moræne)
- Vådbundsjord
- Sø

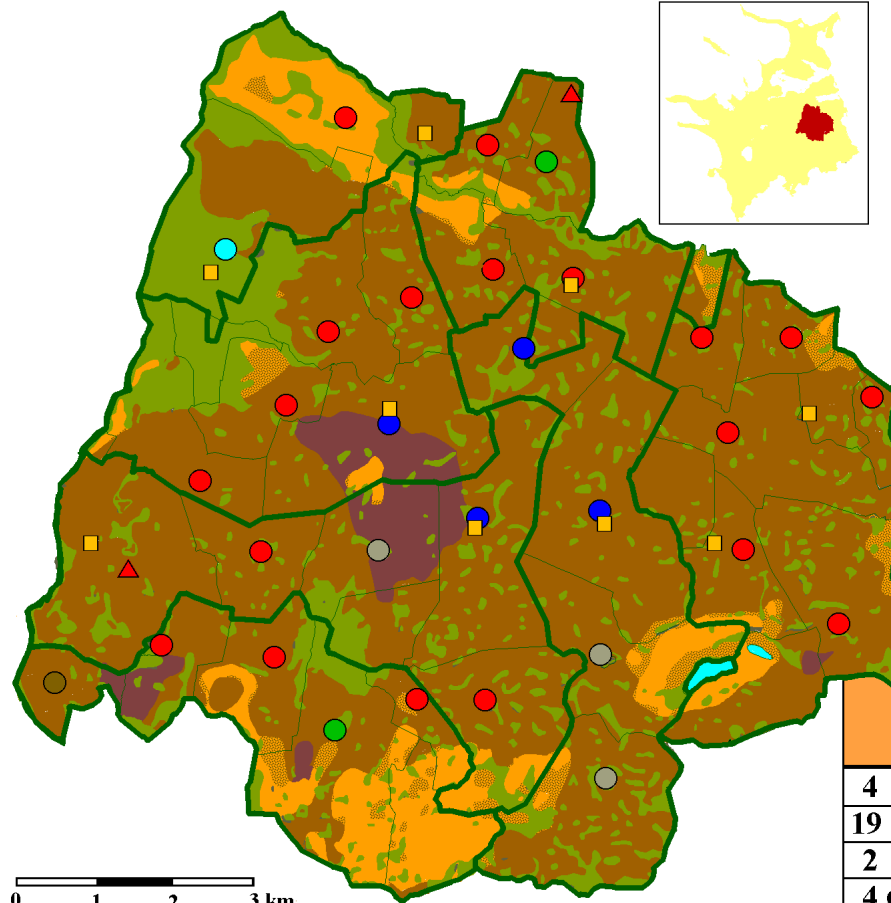
Sognegrænse (1370)

Ejerlavsgænse (1688)

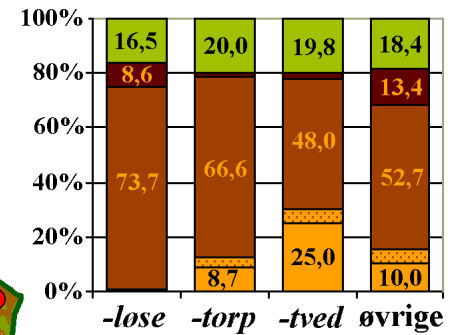
Bebyggelser

- løse
- inge
- torp
- tved
- naturnavne
- øvrige
- nedlagt -torp
- hovedgård
(belagt før 1400)

0 1 2 3 km



Relativ jordbundsfordeling



	Gns. antal gårde	Gns. ejerlavsareal (ha)	Gns. areal pr. gård (ha)
4 -løse	12,3	392	32,0
19 -torp	6,4	210	33,0
2 -tved	8,0	292	36,5
4 øvrige	6,3	270	43,2



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Jordbundstyper

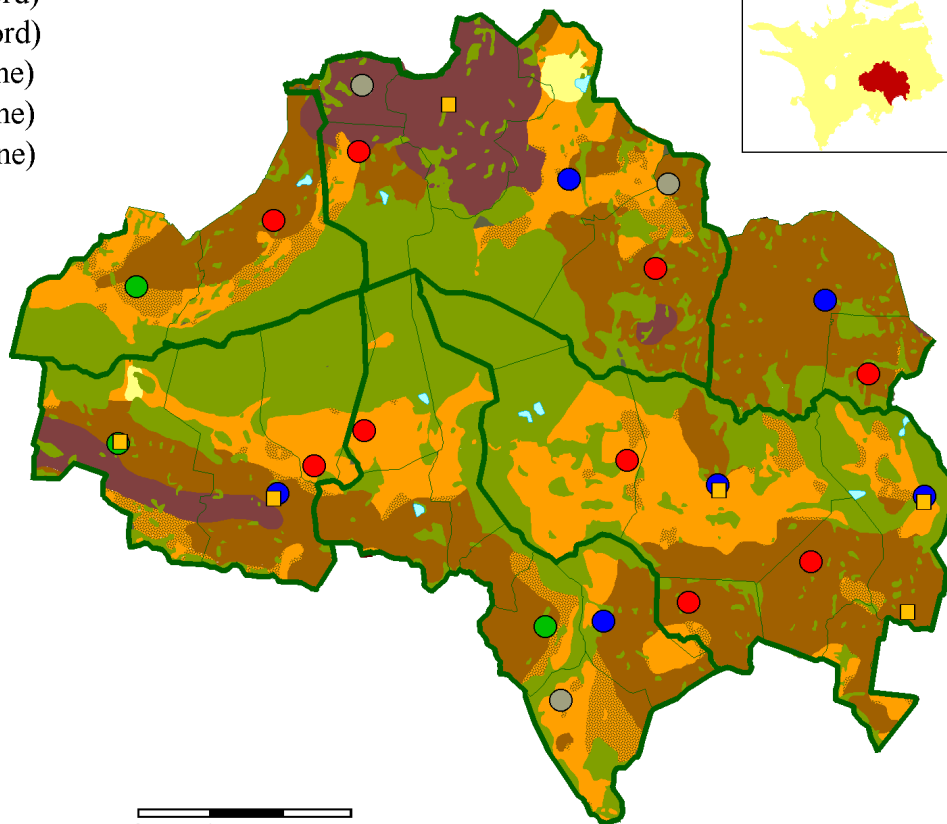
- FK1-FK2 (på sandjord)
- FK3S (på sandjord)
- FK3L (på moræne)
- FK4 (på moræne)
- FK5-FK6 (på moræne)
- Vådbundsjord
- Sø

— Sognegrænse (1370)
 — Ejerlavsgænse (1688)

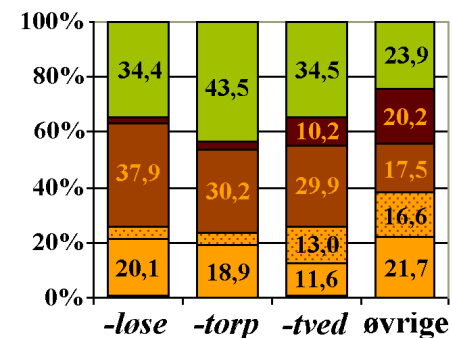
Bebyggelser

- -lose
- -inge
- -torp
- -tved
- naturnavne
- øvrige
- ▲ nedlagt -torp
- hovedgård (belagt før 1400)

0 1 2 3 km



Relativ jordbundsfordeling



	Gns. antal gårde	Gns. ejerlavsareal (ha)	Gns. areal pr. gård (ha)
6 -lose	11,0	790	71,8
9 -torp	6,1	534	81,1
3 -tved	11,0	495	48,6
2 øvrige	6,0	279	46,4



Jordbundstyper

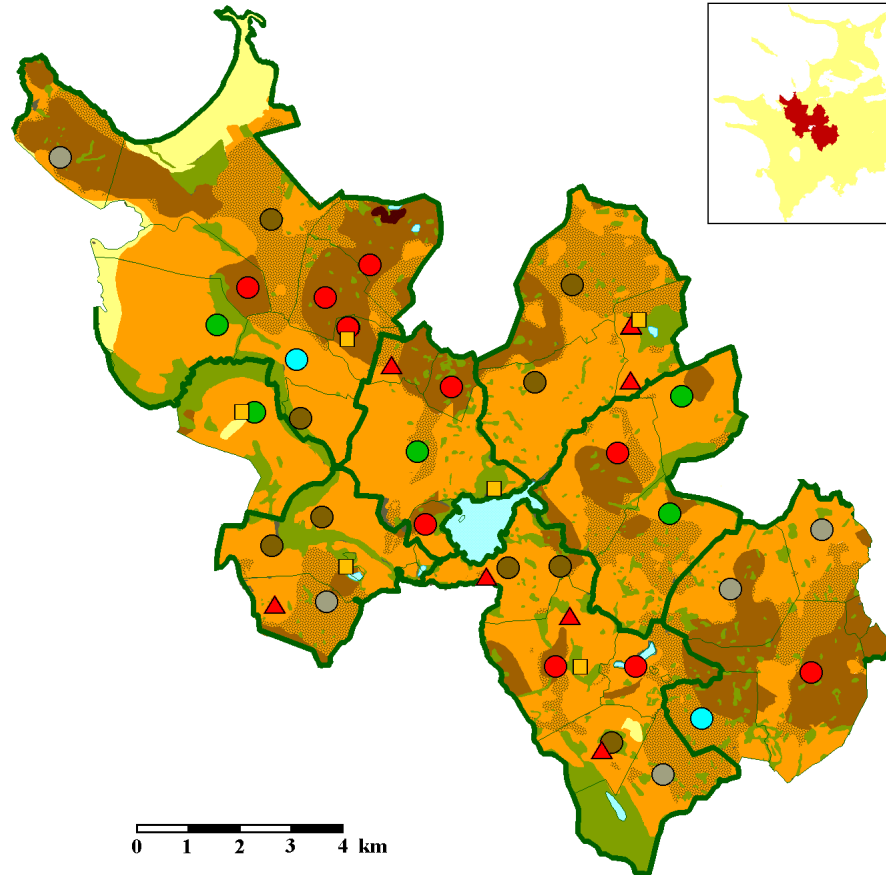
- FK1-FK2 (på sandjord)
- FK3S (på sandjord)
- FK3L (på moræne)
- FK4 (på moræne)
- FK5-FK6 (på moræne)
- Vådbundsjord
- Sø

Sognegrænse (1370)

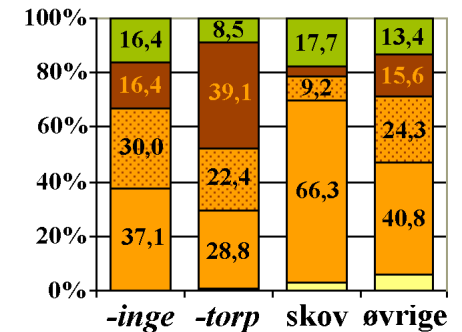
Ejerlavsgrænse (1688)

Bebyggelser

- -løse
- -inge
- -torp
- -tved og -rod
- naturnavne
- øvrige
- ▲ nedlagt -torp
- hovedgård
(belagt før 1400)



Relativ jordbundsfordeling



	Gns. antal gårde	Gns. ejerlavsareal (ha)	Gns. areal pr. gård (ha)
-inge	9,0	326	36,2
-torp	9,7	384	39,6
skov	12,4	634	51,1
natur	12,7	528	41,5
øvrige	12,2	486	39,9



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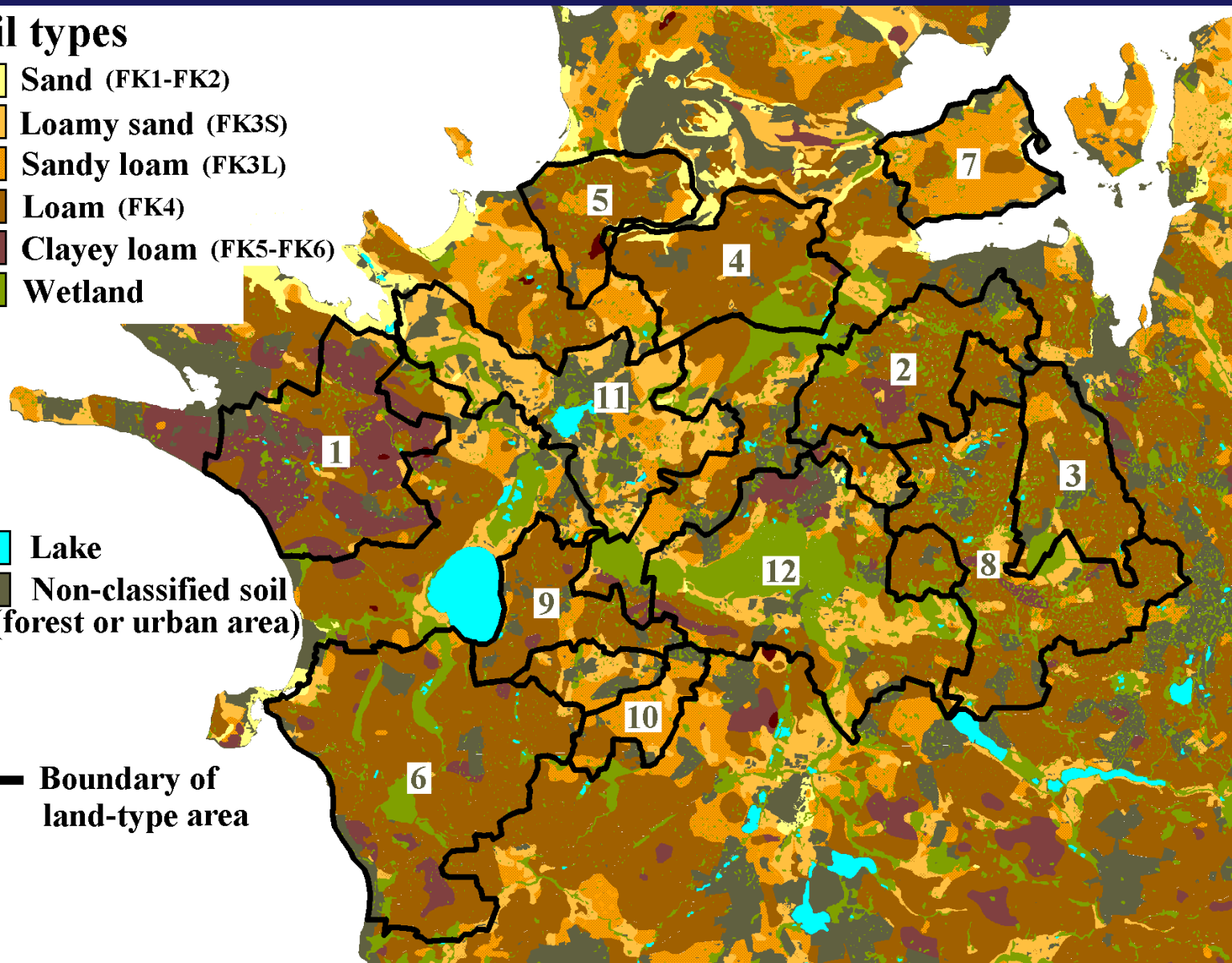
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Soil types

-  Sand (FK1-FK2)
-  Loamy sand (FK3S)
-  Sandy loam (FK3L)
-  Loam (FK4)
-  Clayey loam (FK5-FK6)
-  Wetland

-  Lake
-  Non-classified soil (forest or urban area)

 Boundary of land-type area



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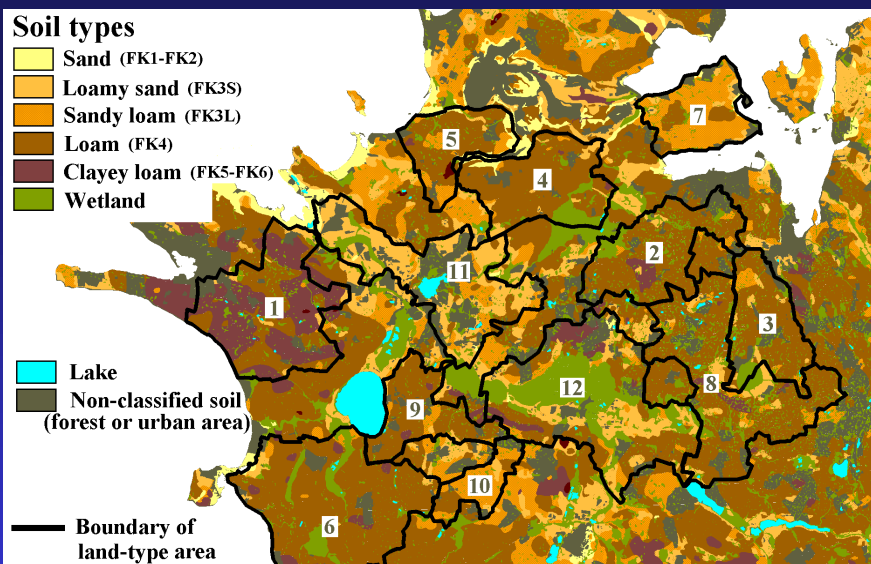
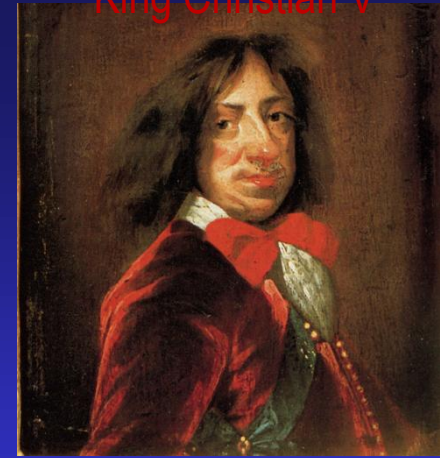


Table 2.1. List and short description of the 12 selected land-type areas of NW-Zealand.

Land-type area	Physical- geographical characteristics		
	<i>Terrain</i>	<i>Soil conditions</i>	<i>Net area (ha)</i>
1 W-Ars	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 50% FK5.	7,797
2 NW-Merløse	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	4,128
3 E-Merløse	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	2,745
4 N-Tuse	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	5,228
5 Skippinge	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	3,144
6 W-Løve	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	11,768
7 Cape Tuse	Plain	Moraine clay (till). At least 50% FK3L.	3,881
8 SE-Merløse	Hilly	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	5,077
9 E-Løve	Hilly	Moraine clay (till). At least 66% FK4.	3,352
10 E-Løve	Hilly	Moraine clay (till). At least 50% FK3L.	1,559
11 Lake Skarreso	Both plain and hilly	Meltwater sand. At least 50% FK3S.	7,444
12 Åmosen	Plain	Freshwater deposits. At least 33% wetland.	9,983



Land Register 1688

National (almost), standardized

Arable land of every settlement accurately measured in size and value

Number of farms

Total arable area (in “barrels of land” = c. 0.5 ha)

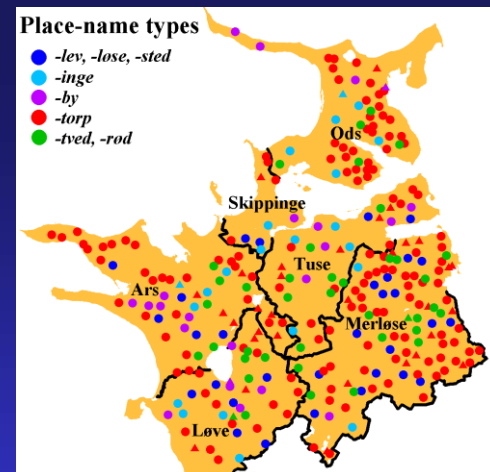
Total taxation value (in “barrels of hartkorn”)



Land Register 1688

National (almost), standardized

Arable land of every settlement accurately measured in size and value



Jonstrup

Number of farms: 7

Total arable area: 94.5 ha

Total vill area: 235.51 ha

Arable percentage: 40%

Total taxation value: 38.23 boh (barrels of hartkorn)

Relative land value: 11.00 bol/boh

(barrels of land (area) per barrels of hartkorn (taxation))



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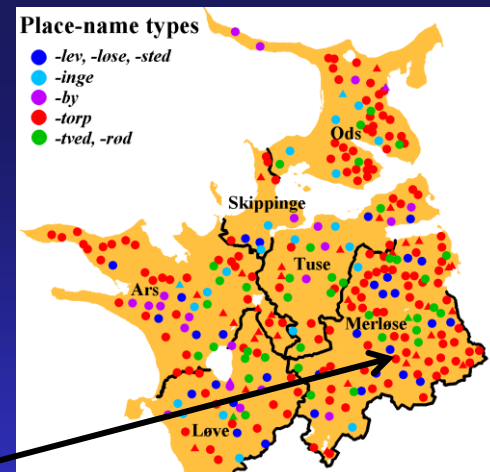
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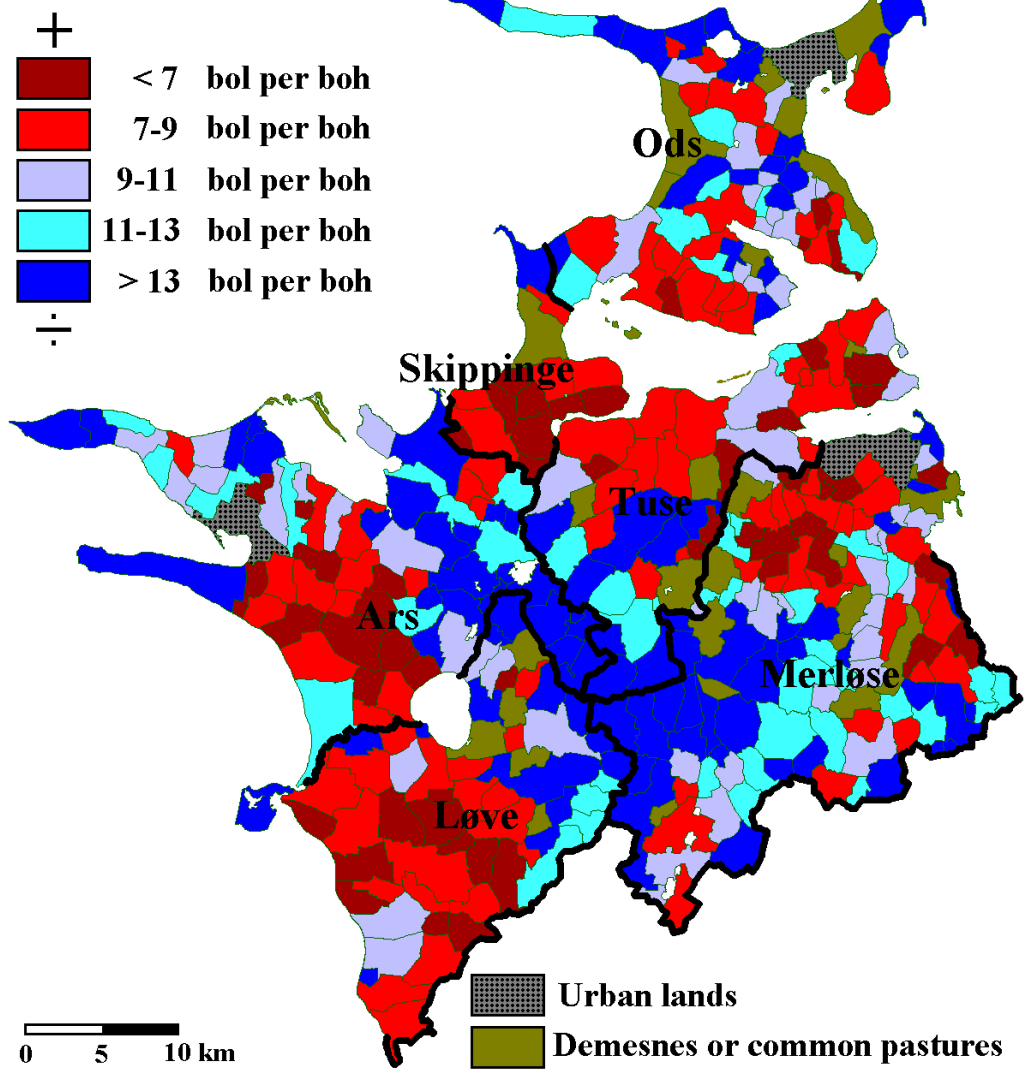
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Land value 1688



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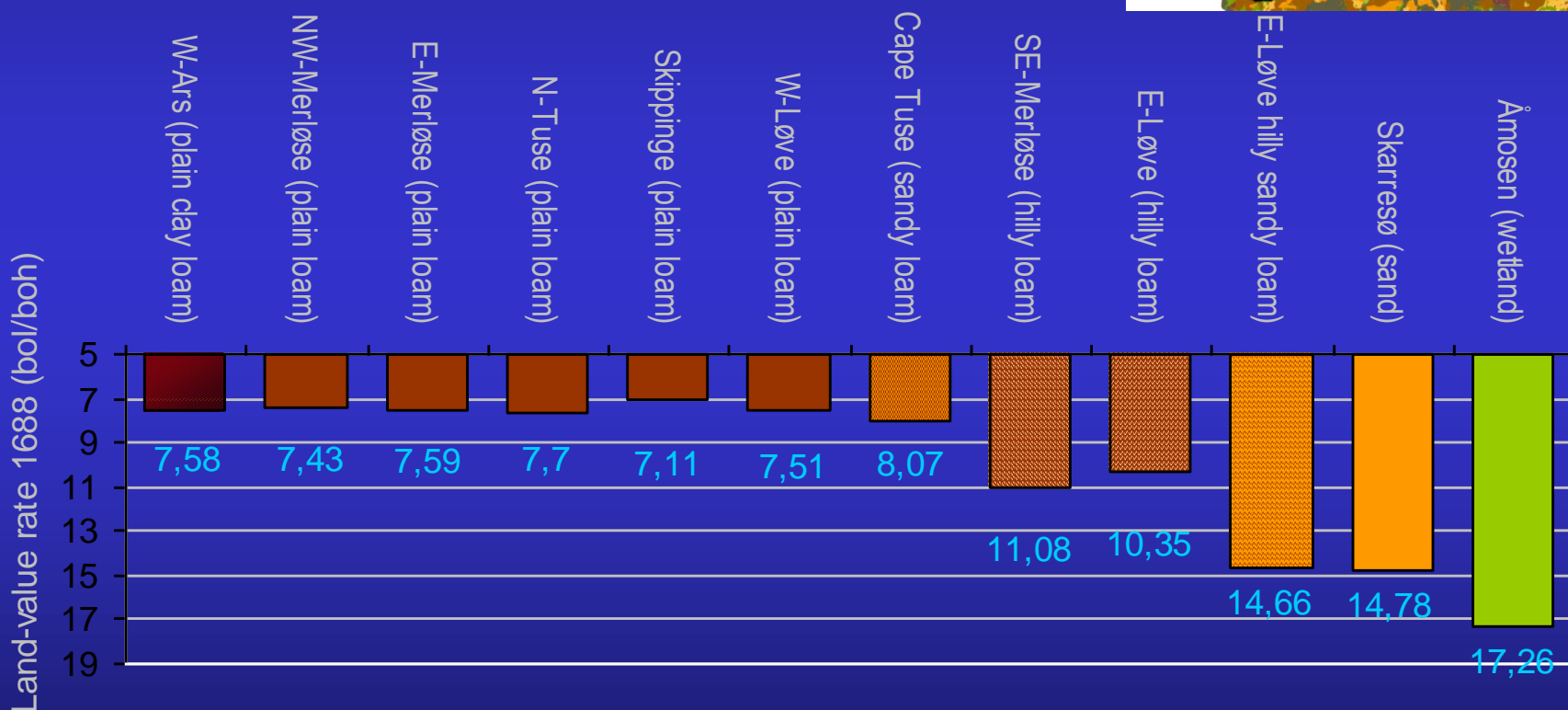
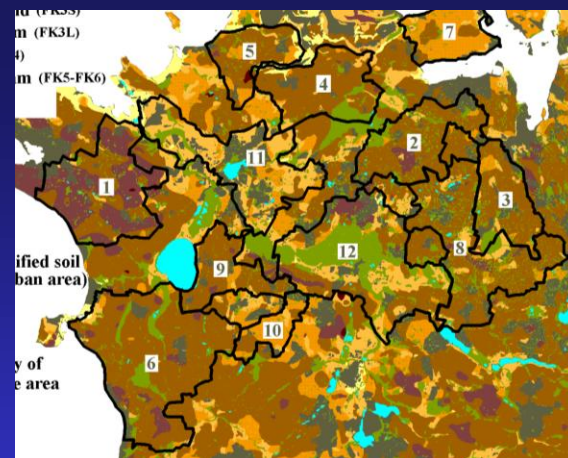
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Average land value

in 12 land-type areas of NW-Zealand in 1688



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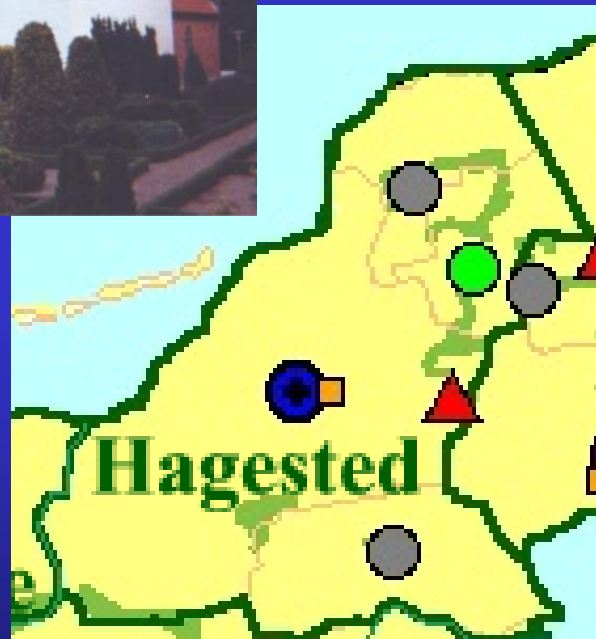


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- + Church
- ⊕ Church village
- Village
- △ Village (deserted before 1688)
- Seigniorial seat (high-medieval)

Place-name types:

- *-lev, -løse, -sted*
- *-inge*
- *-by*
- *-torp*
- *wood-indicating names*
- *others*

- Vill borderline
- Parish borderline
- Hundred borderline
- Stream
- Lake, fiord, sea
- Wetland

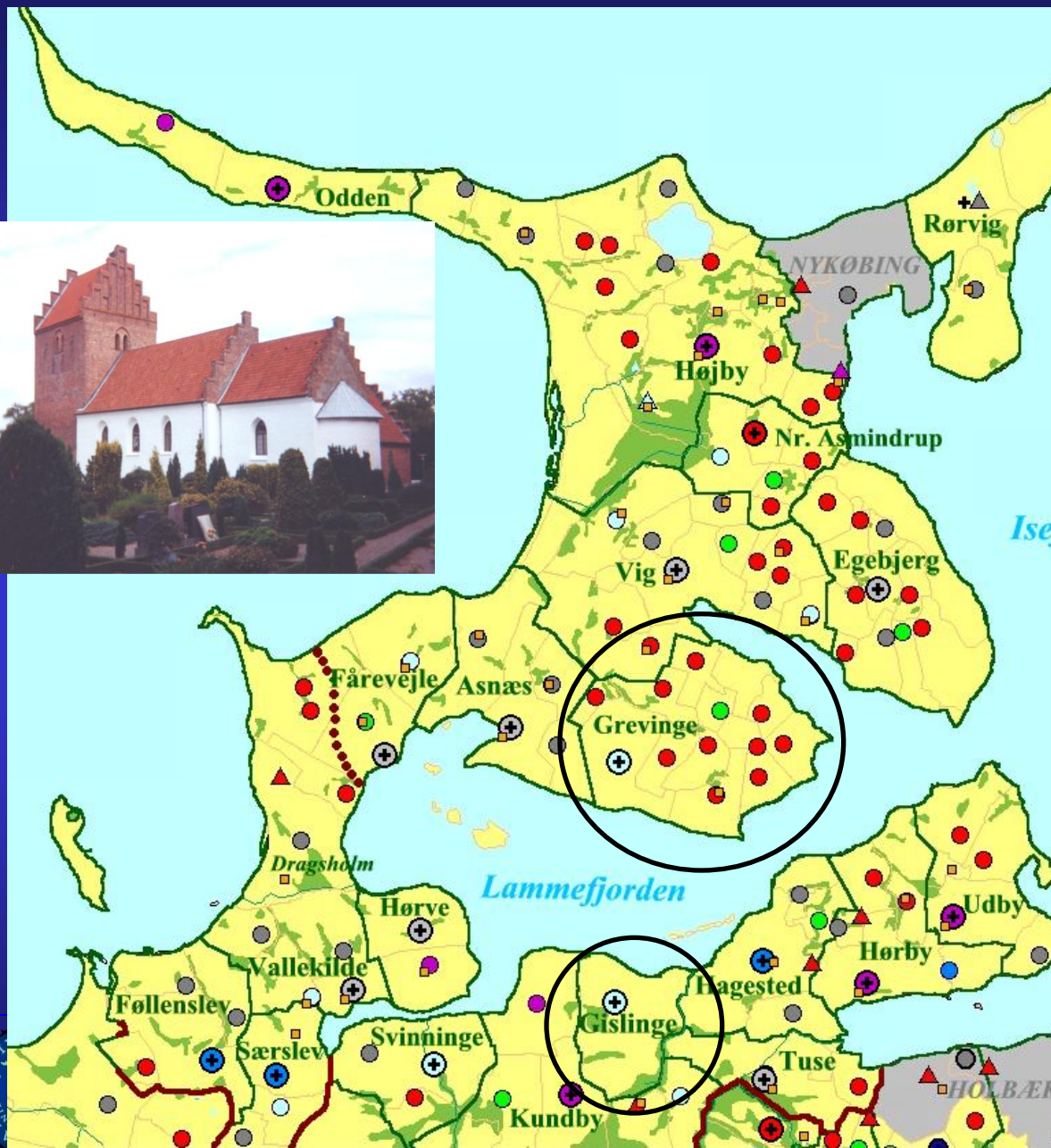


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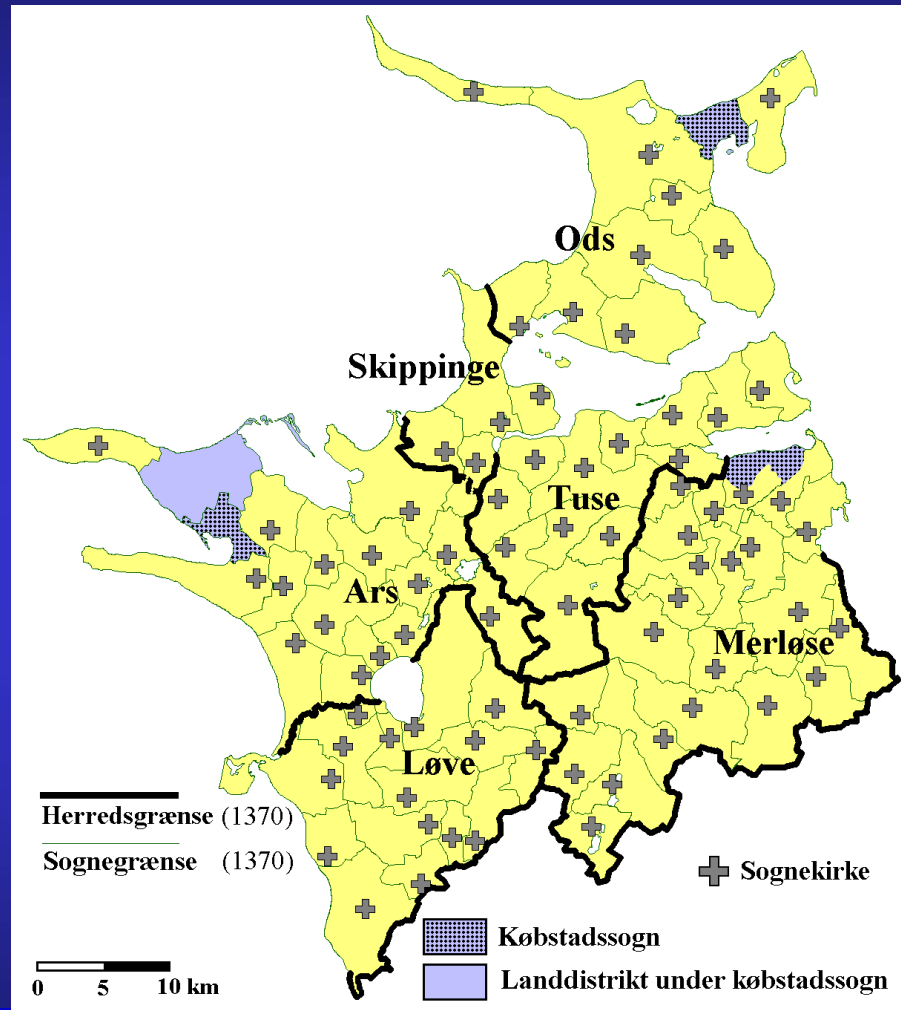
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- Parish borderline
- Hundred borderline
- Stream
- Lake, fiord, sea
- Wetland

79 church villages in NW Sjælland out of 394 medieval villages in total (=20%)



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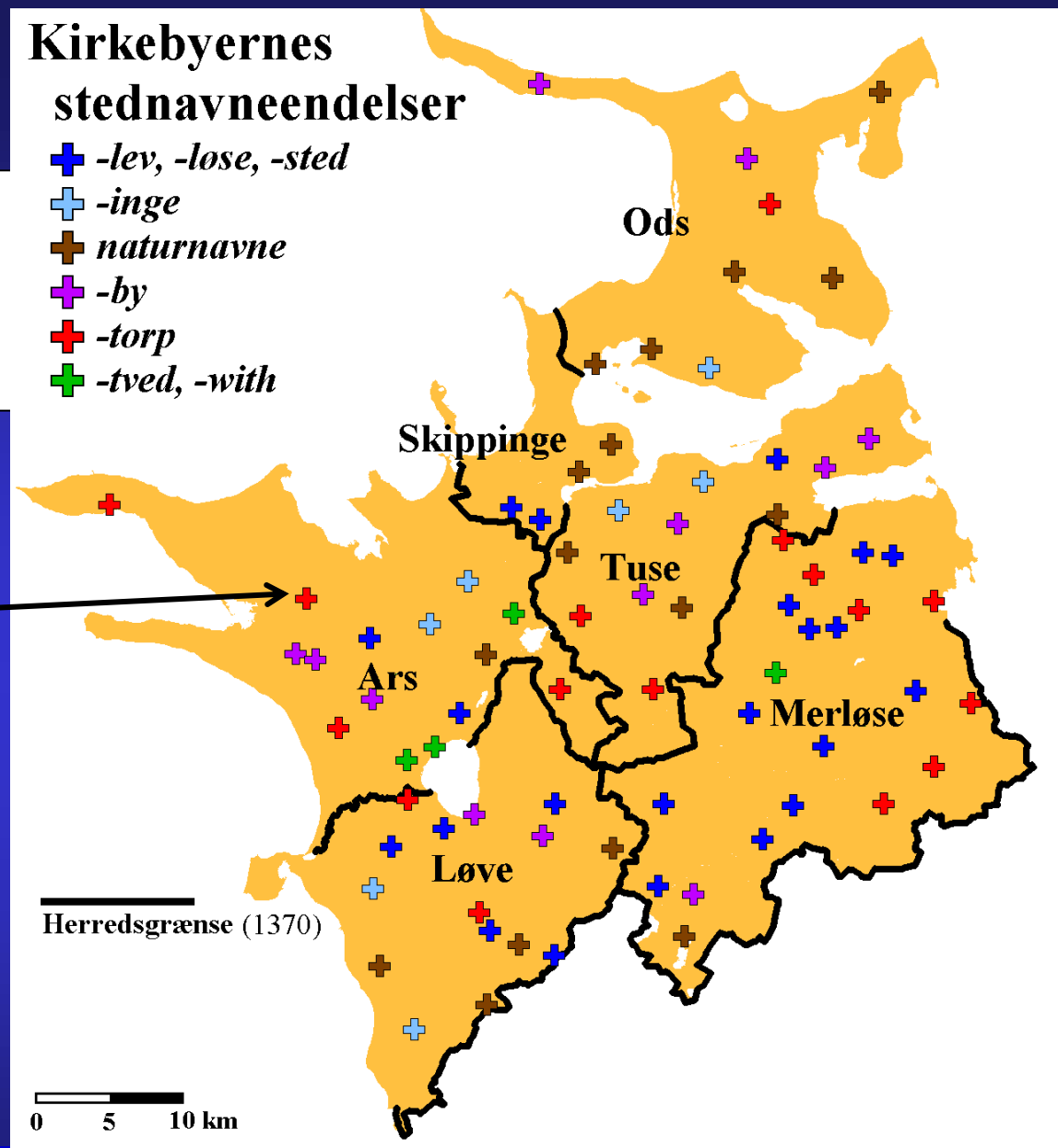
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Kirkebyernes stednavneendelser

- + *-lev, -løse, -sted*
- + *-inge*
- + *naturnavne*
- + *-by*
- + *-torp*
- + *-tved, -with*

Sognekirke: Tømmerup

Kirkeby stednavneendelse: -torp



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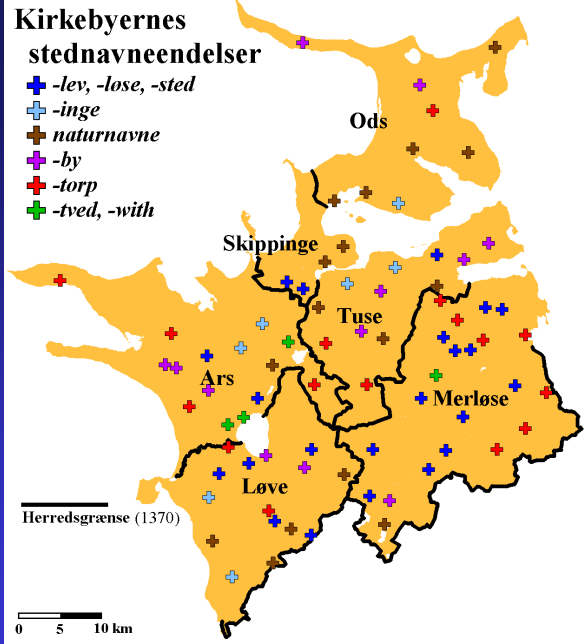
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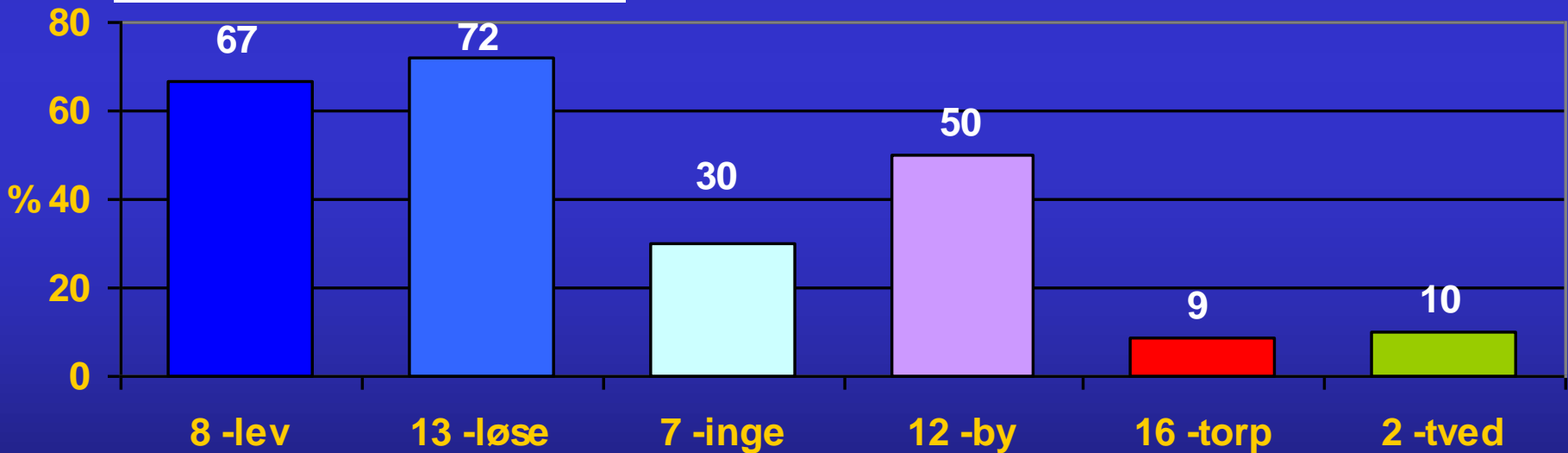
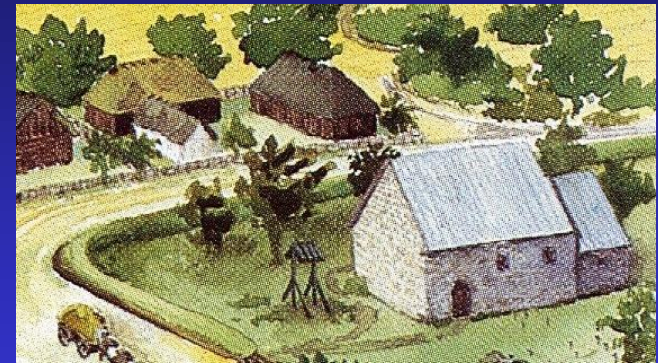
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**Kirkebyernes
stednavneendelser**

- + -lev, -løse, -sted
- + -inge
- + naturnavne
- + -by
- + -torp
- + -tved, -with



“Church village frequency”



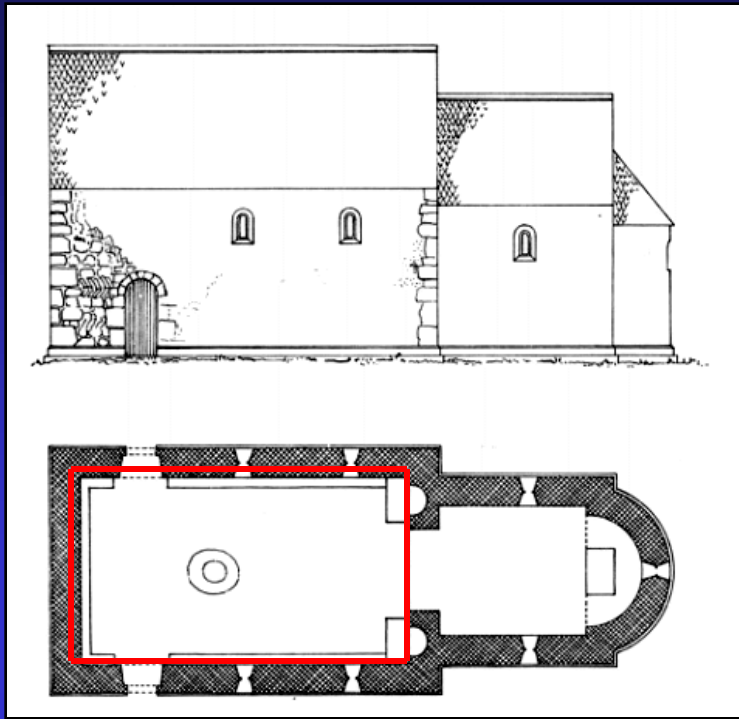
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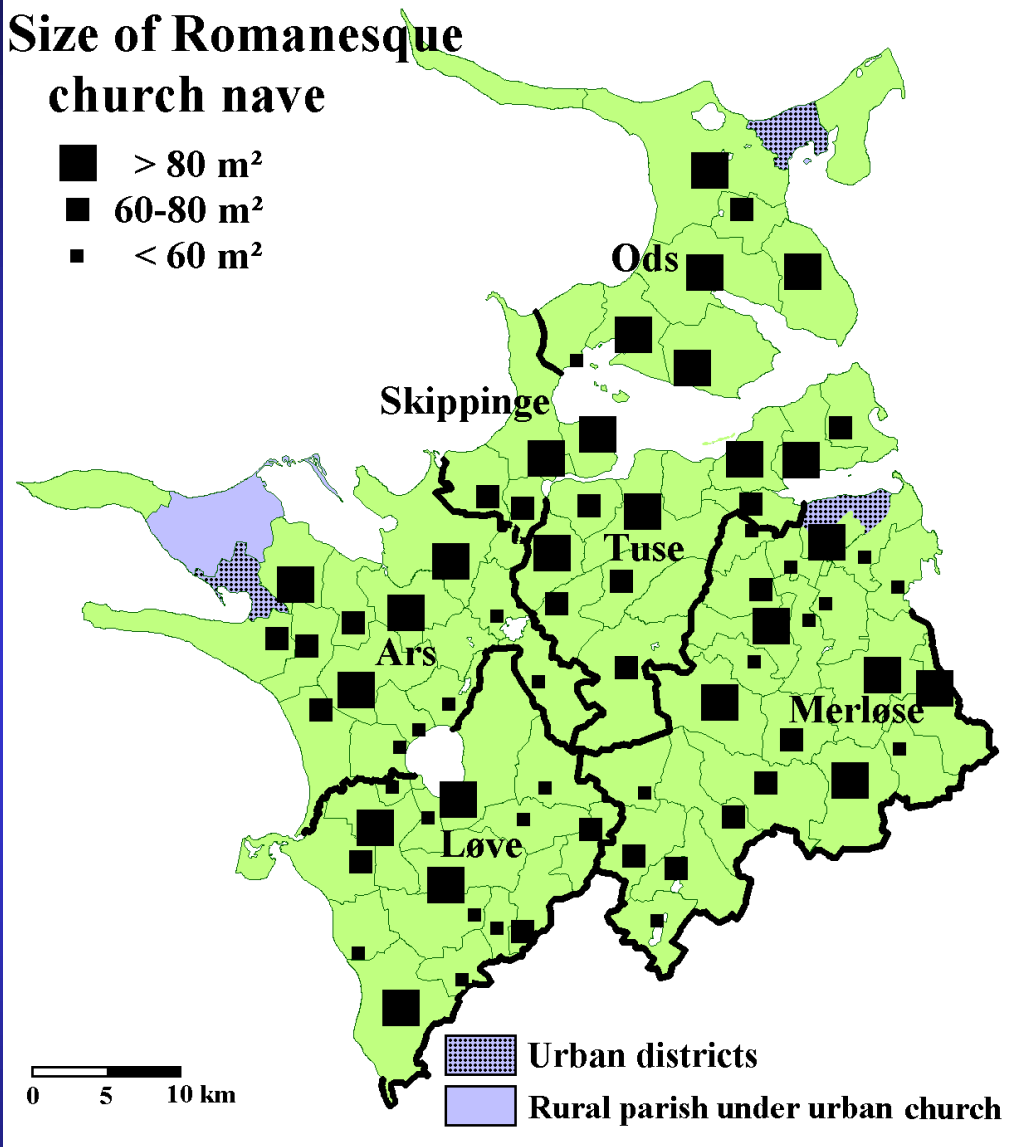
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Size of Romanesque church nave

- > 80 m²
- 60-80 m²
- < 60 m²



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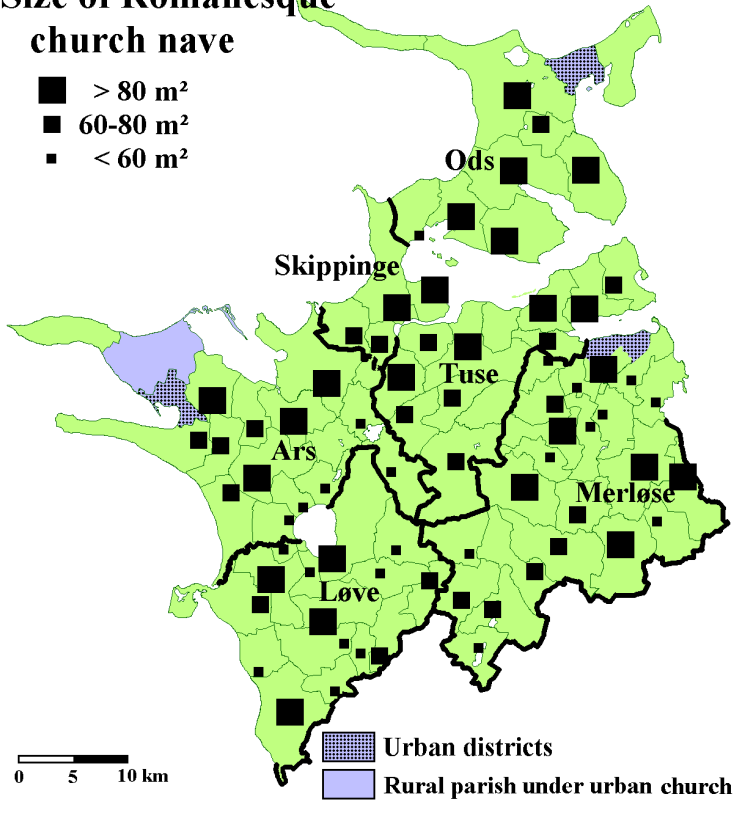
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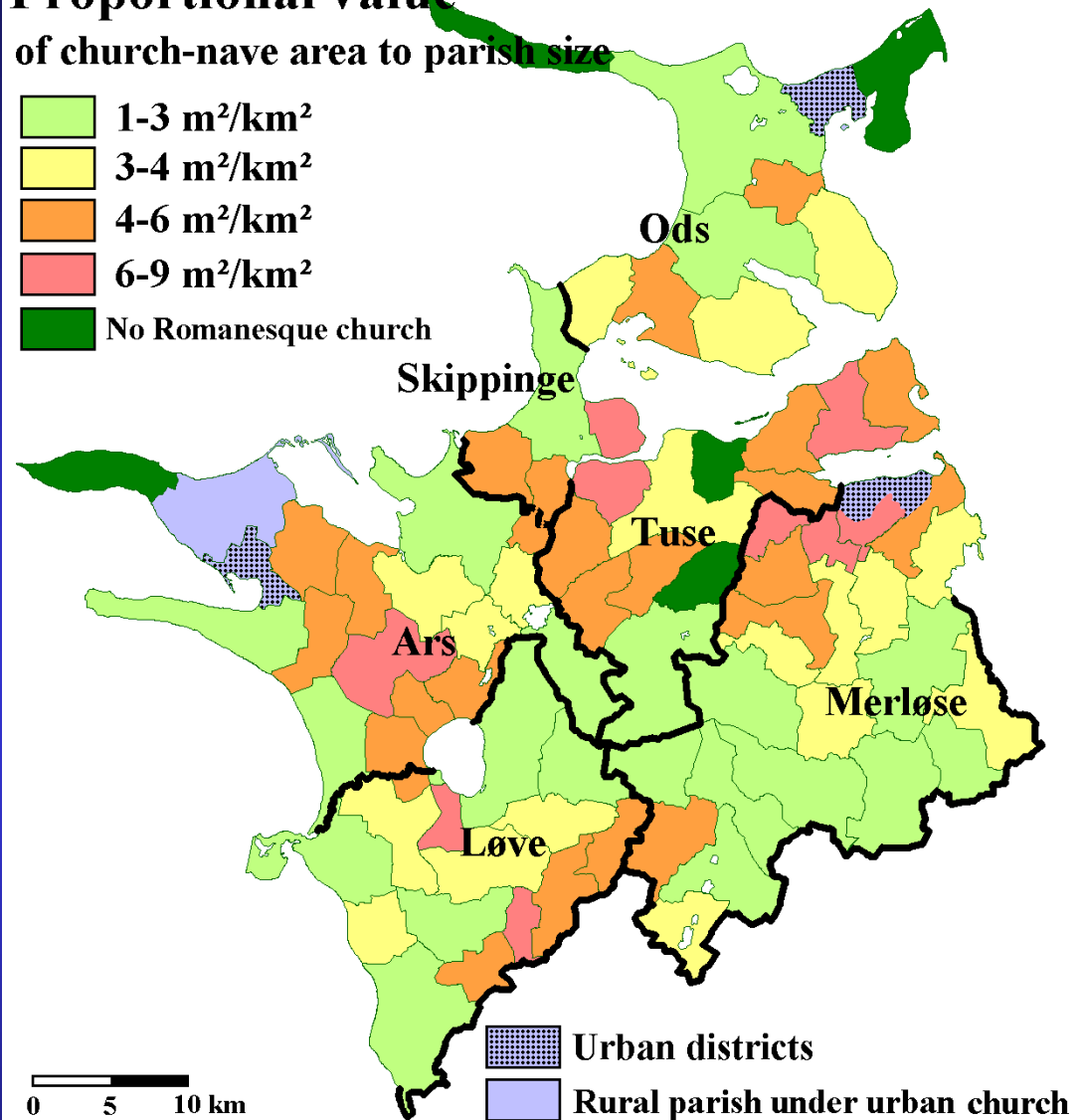
Size of Romanesque church nave

- > 80 m²
- 60-80 m²
- < 60 m²



Proportional value of church-nave area to parish size

- 1-3 m²/km²
- 3-4 m²/km²
- 4-6 m²/km²
- 6-9 m²/km²
- No Romanesque church



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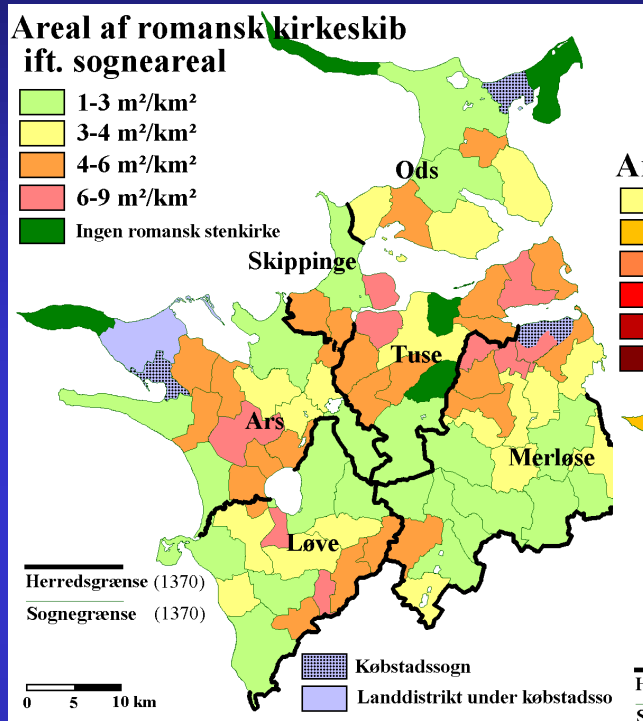
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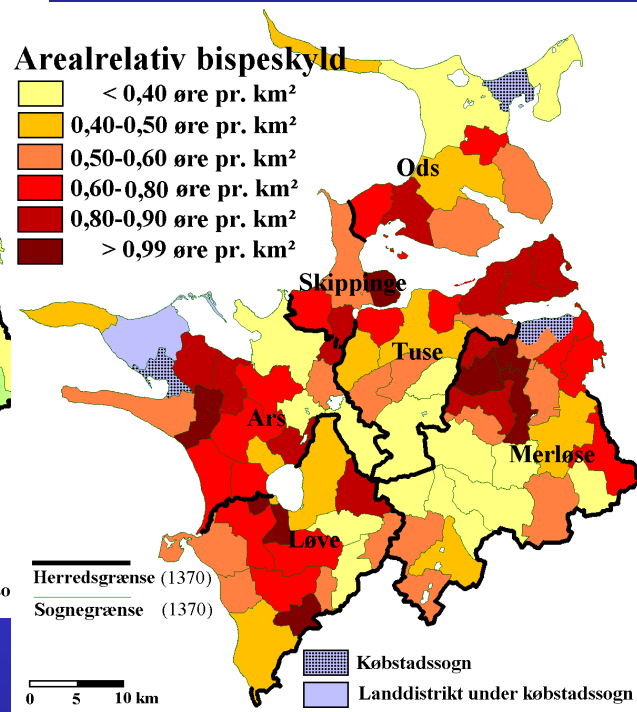
Temporal-comparative area-proportional analysis of the historical-demographical development

Size of Romanesque church nave



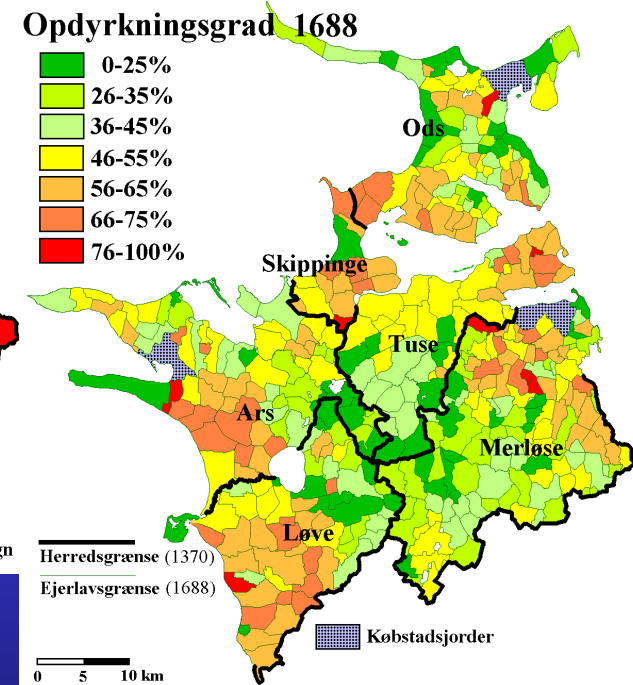
1100-tallet

Episcopal parish taxation



ca. 1320

Arable percentage



1688



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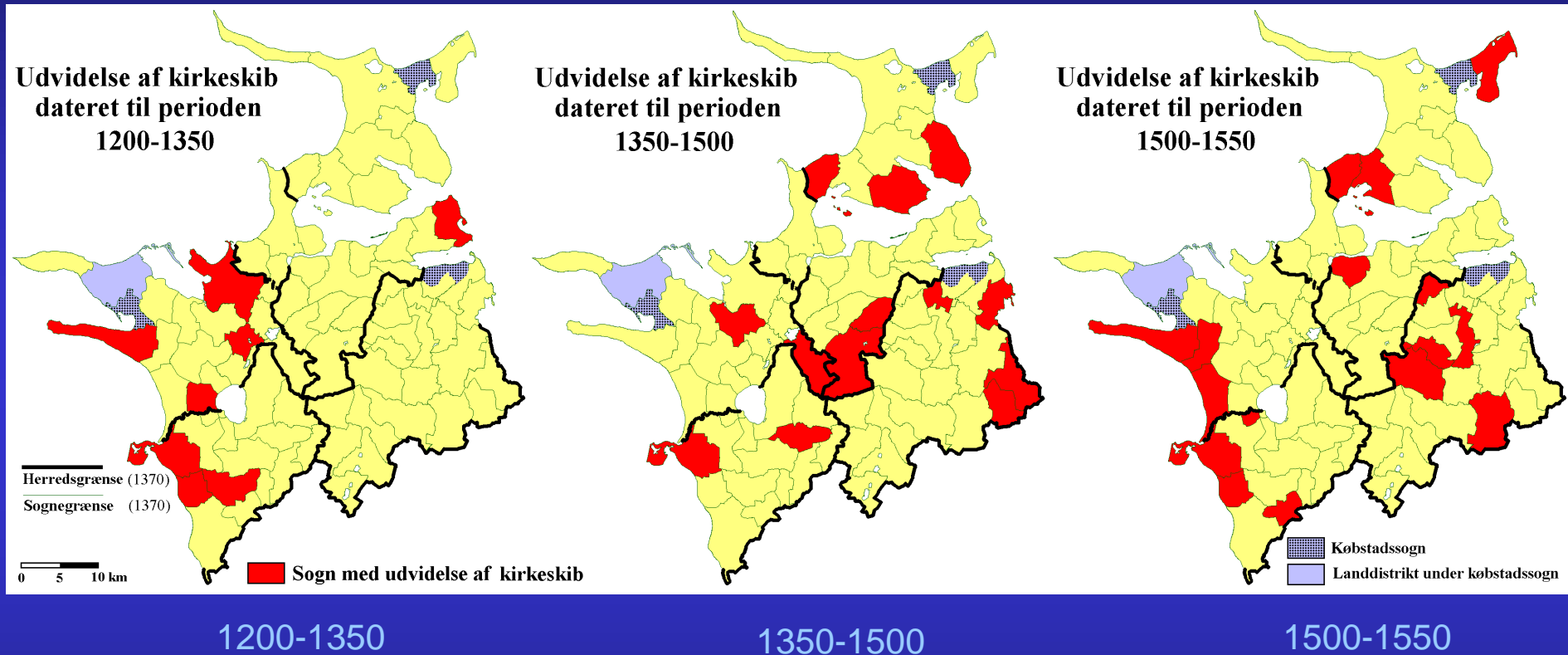
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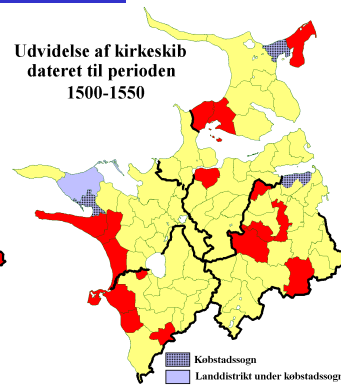
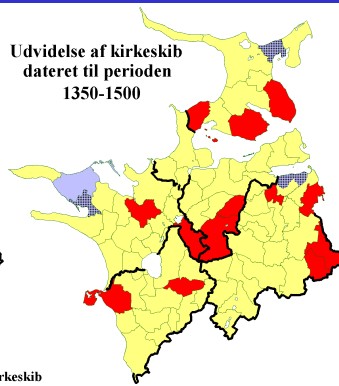
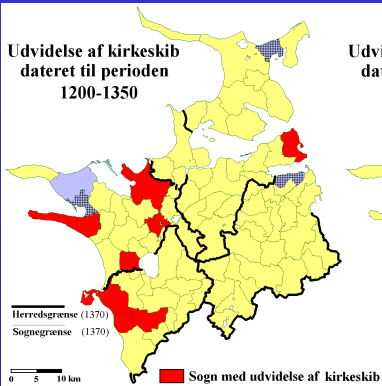
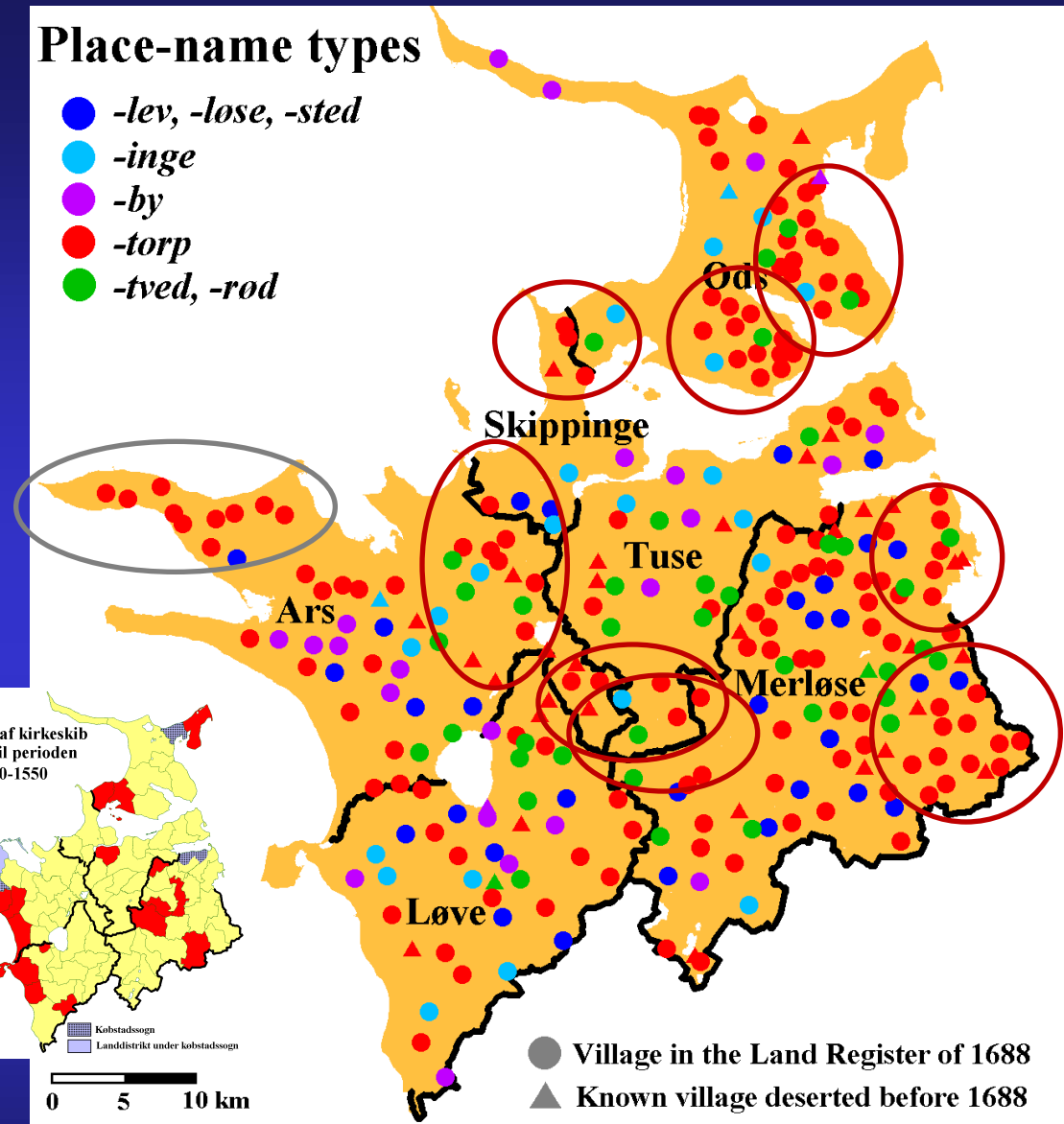
Extension of parish church nave (potential sign of demographical growth?)

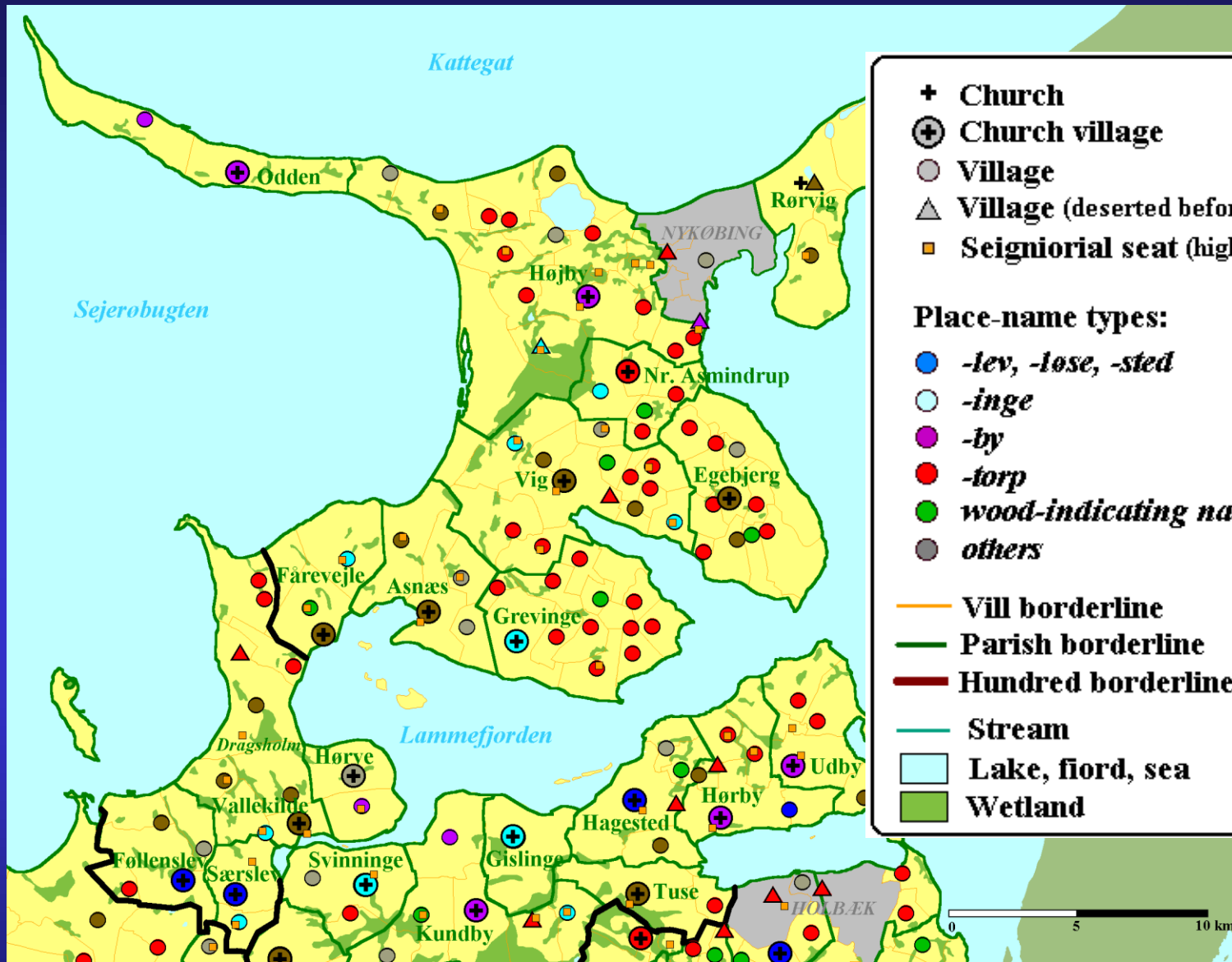


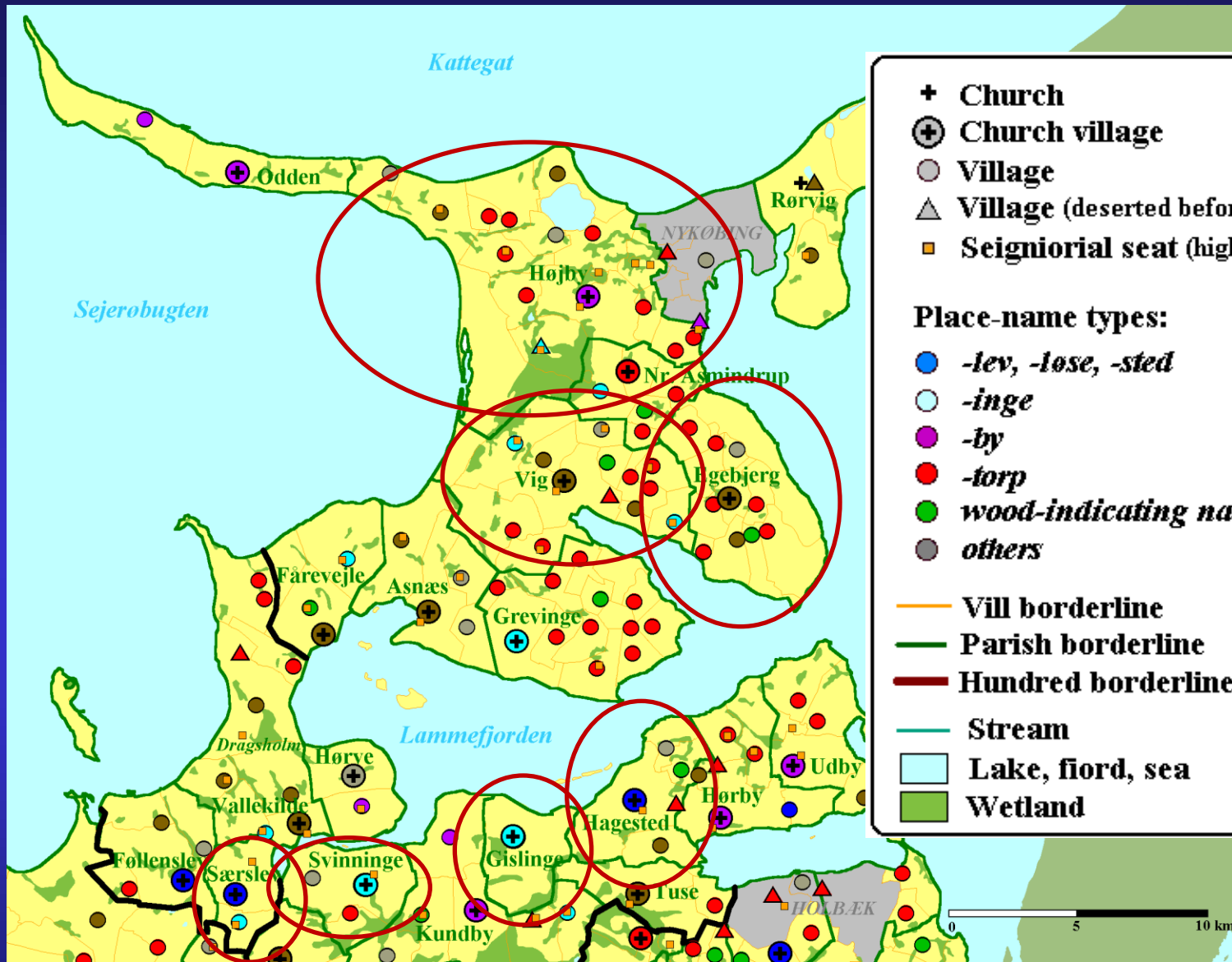
Parishes with nave extensions
are often rich on thorpes

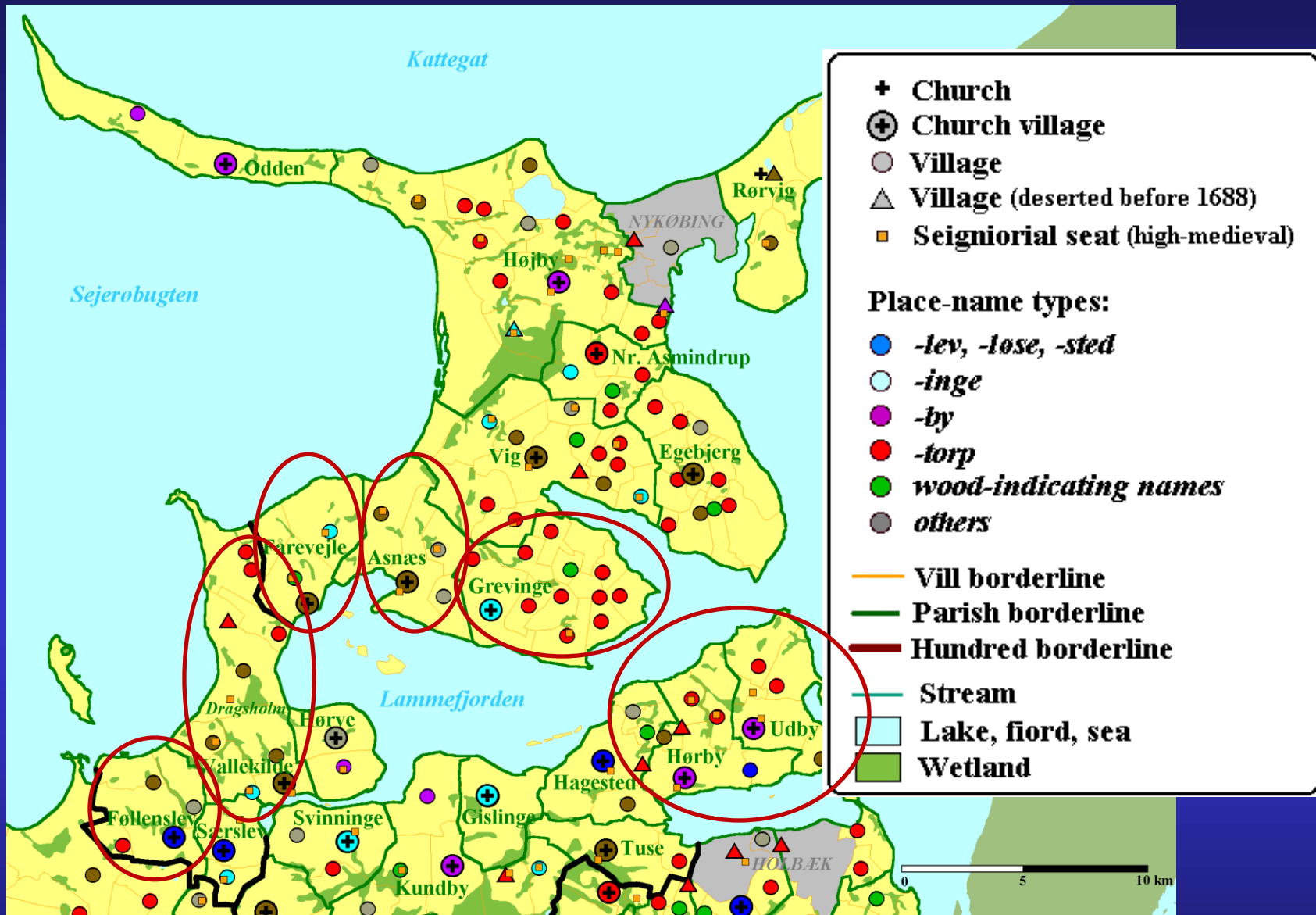
Place-name types

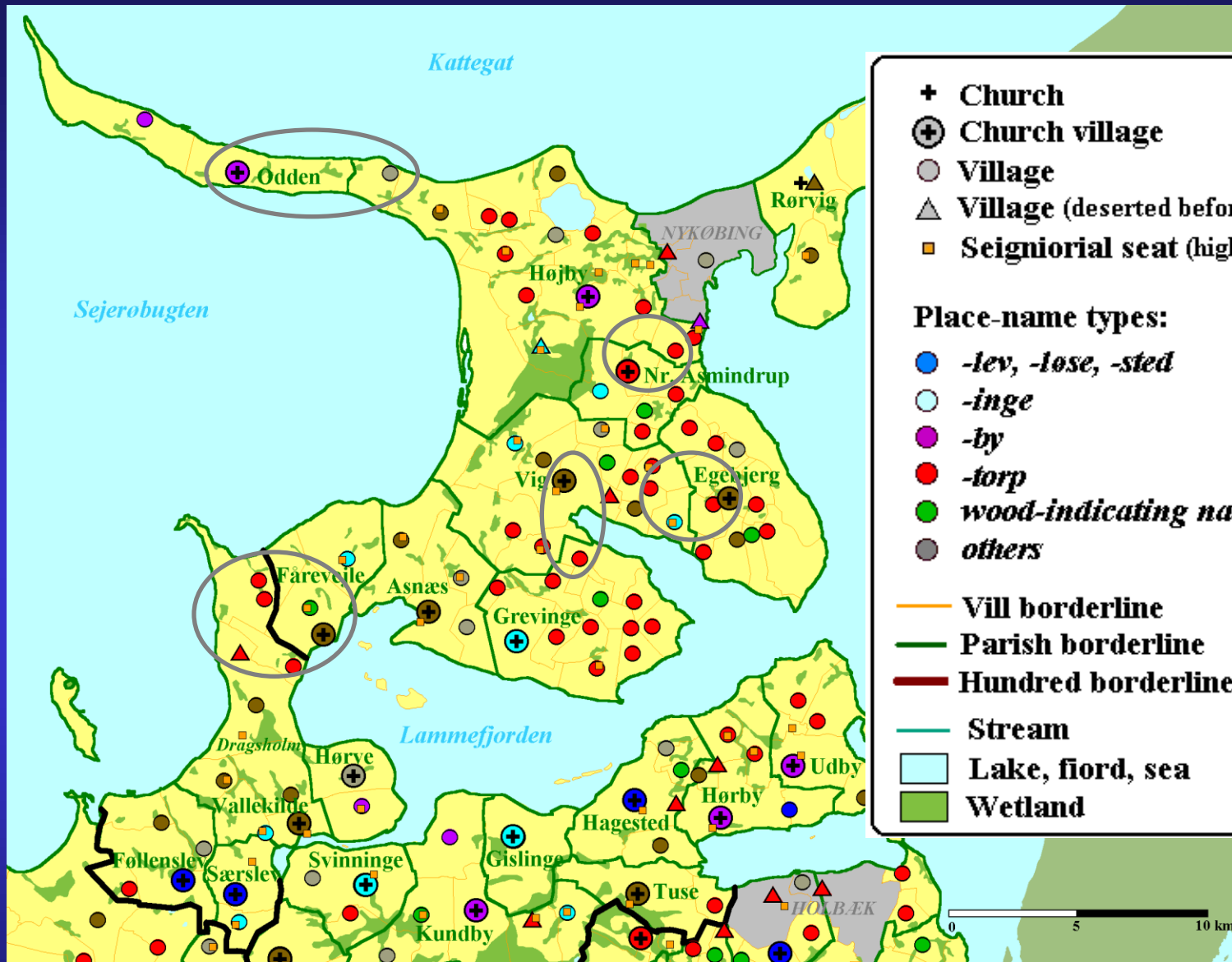
- -lev, -løse, -sted
- -inge
- -by
- -torp
- -tved, -rød





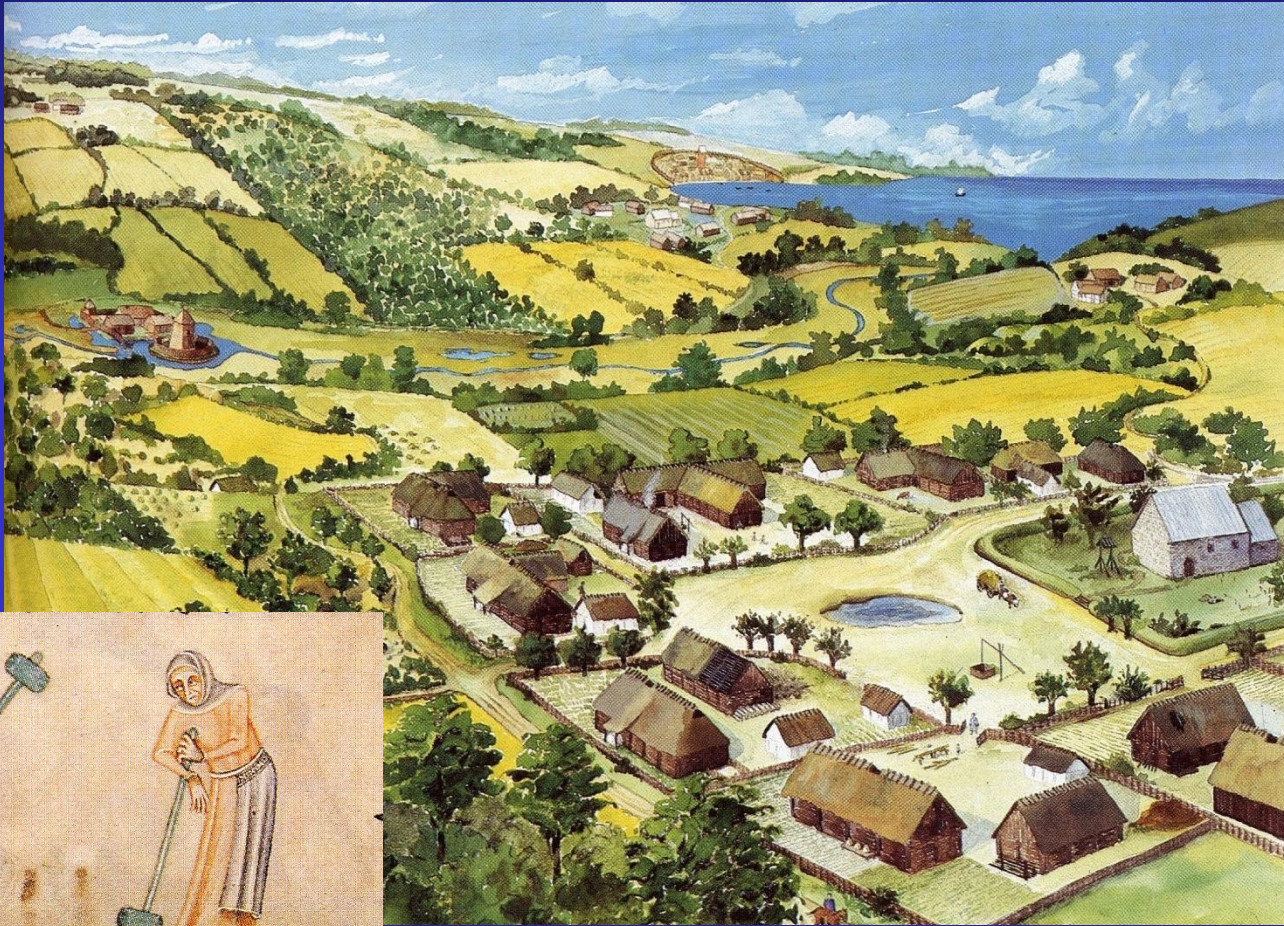








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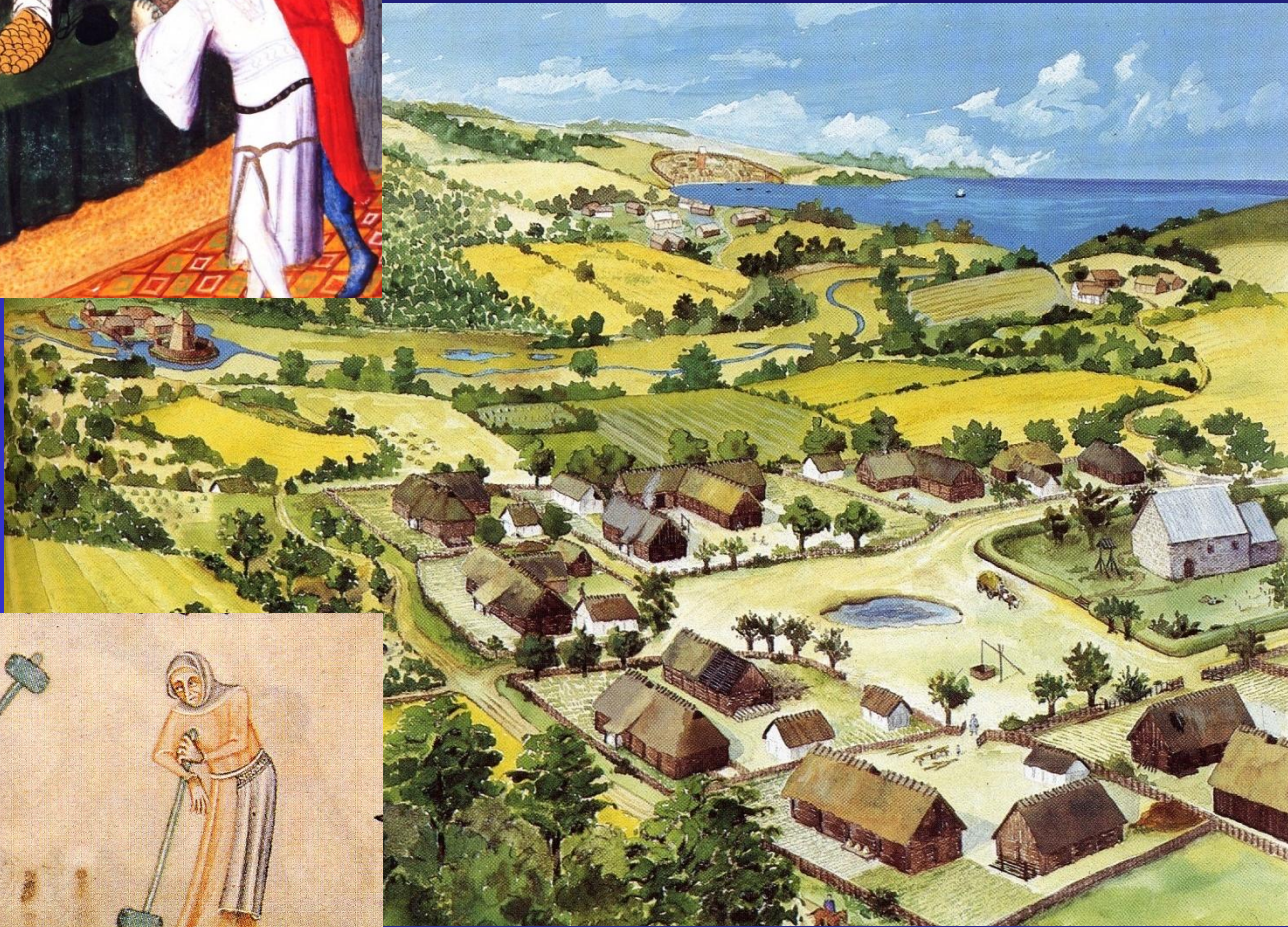
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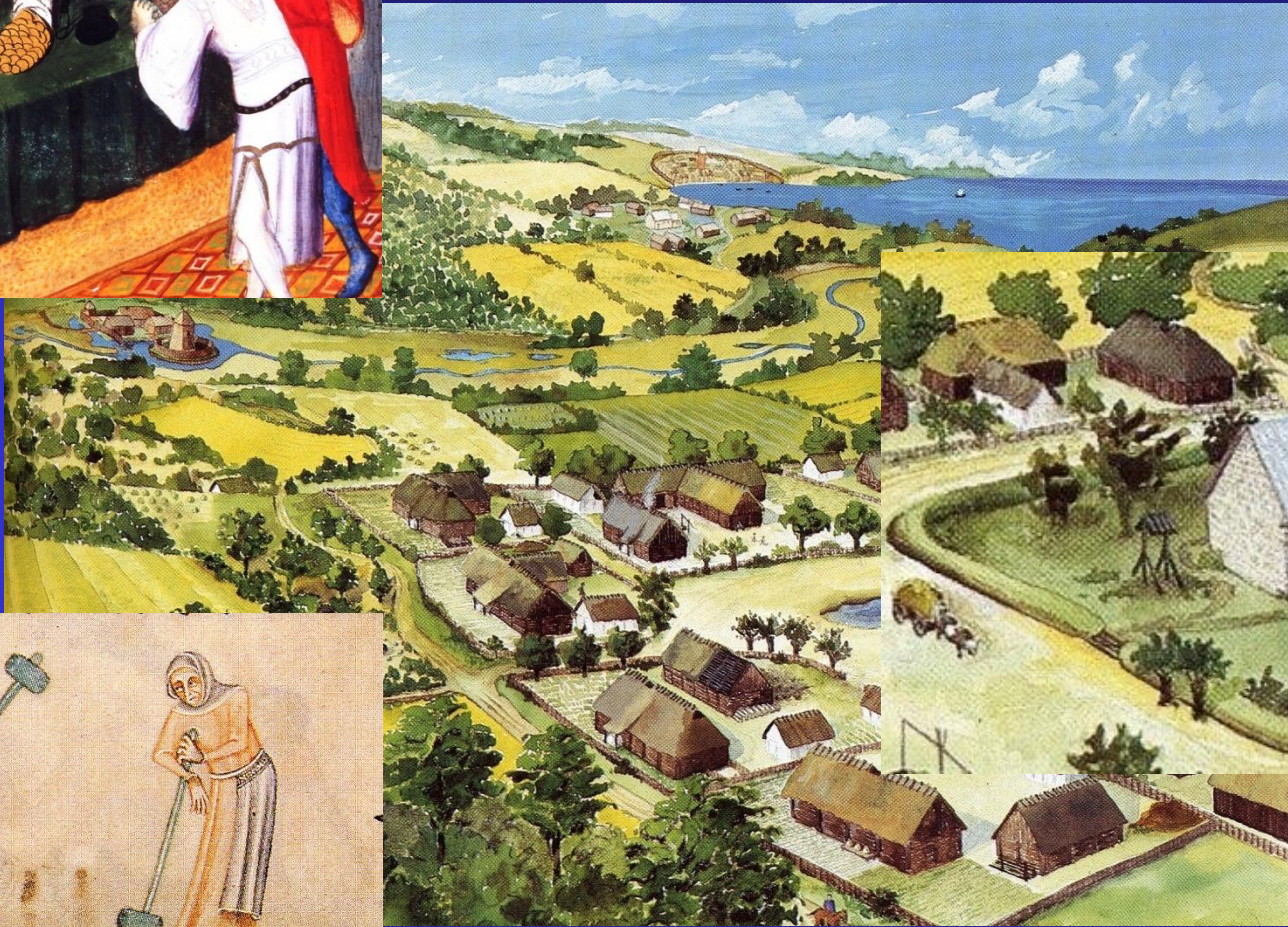
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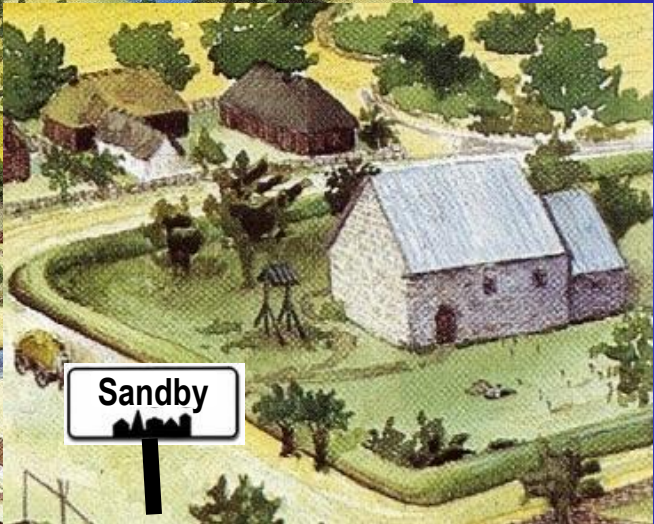
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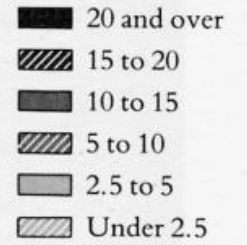
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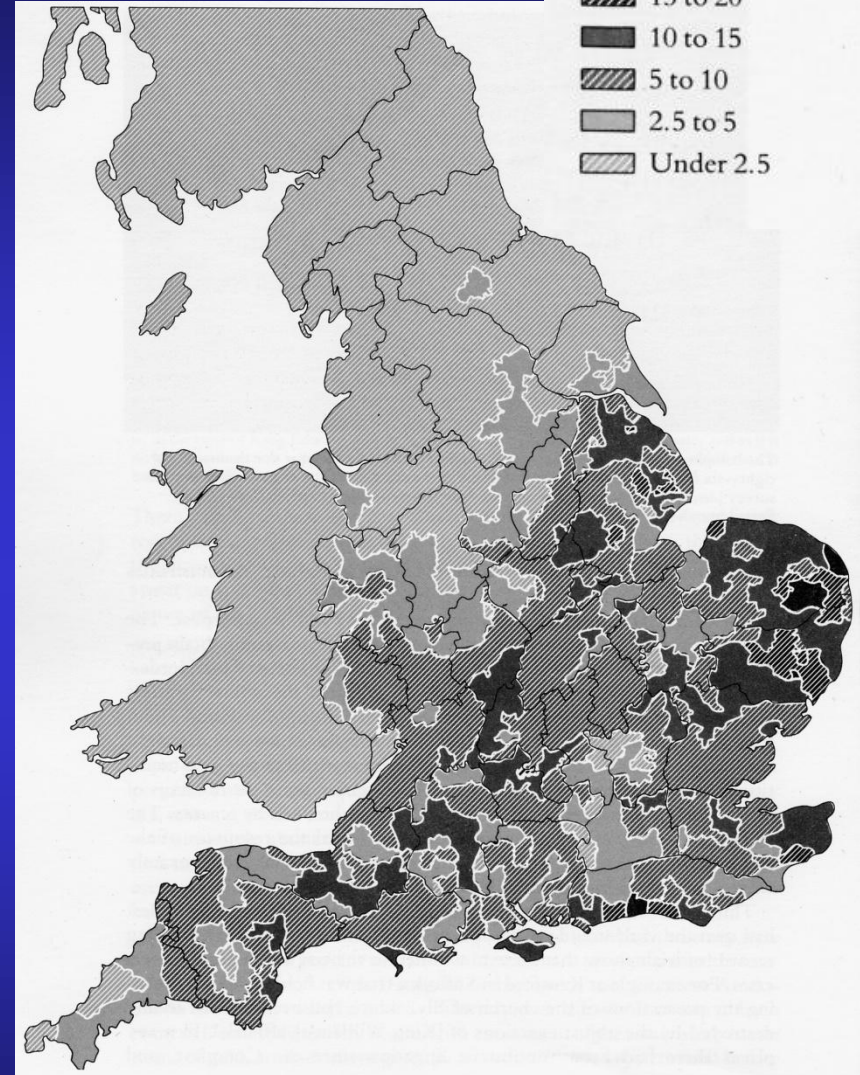
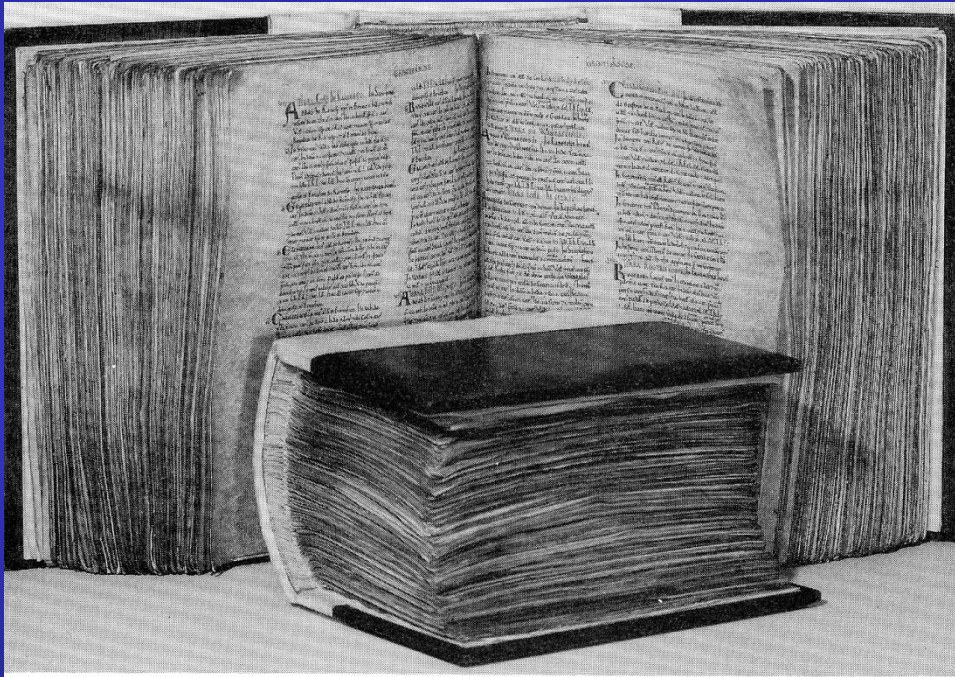
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POPULATION IN 1086

(per square mile)



Domesday Book, 1086



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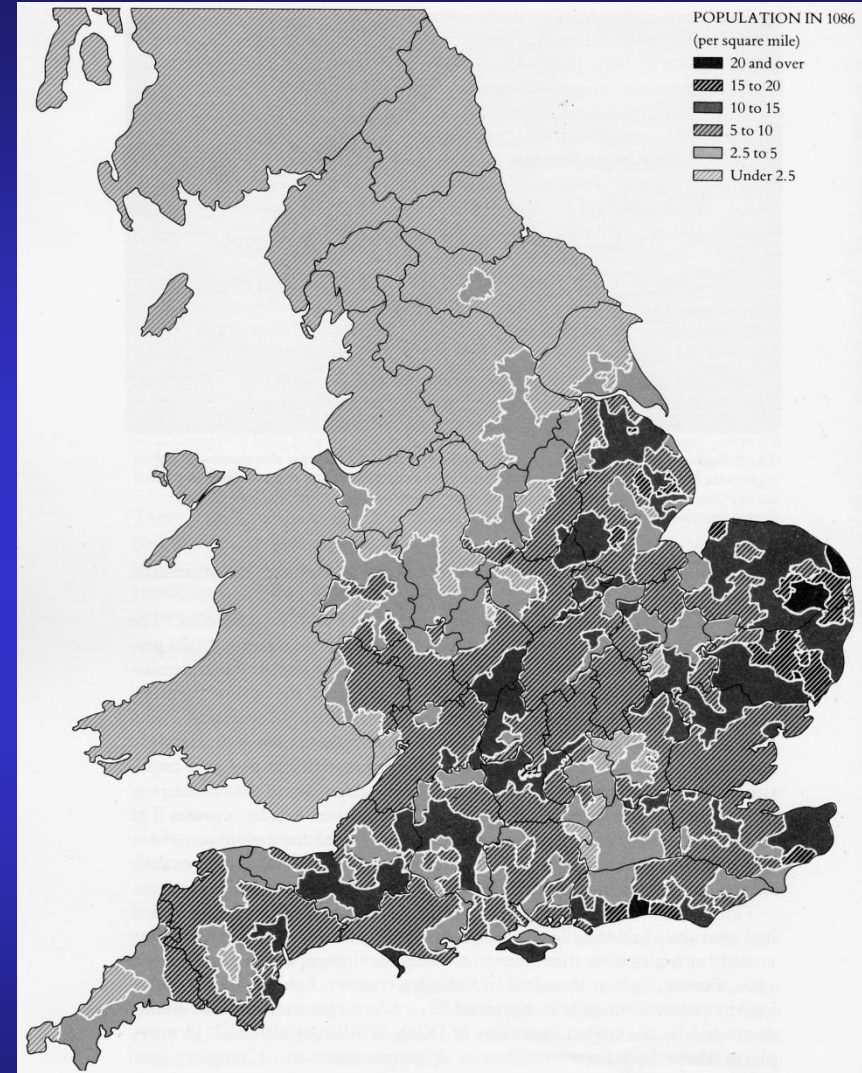
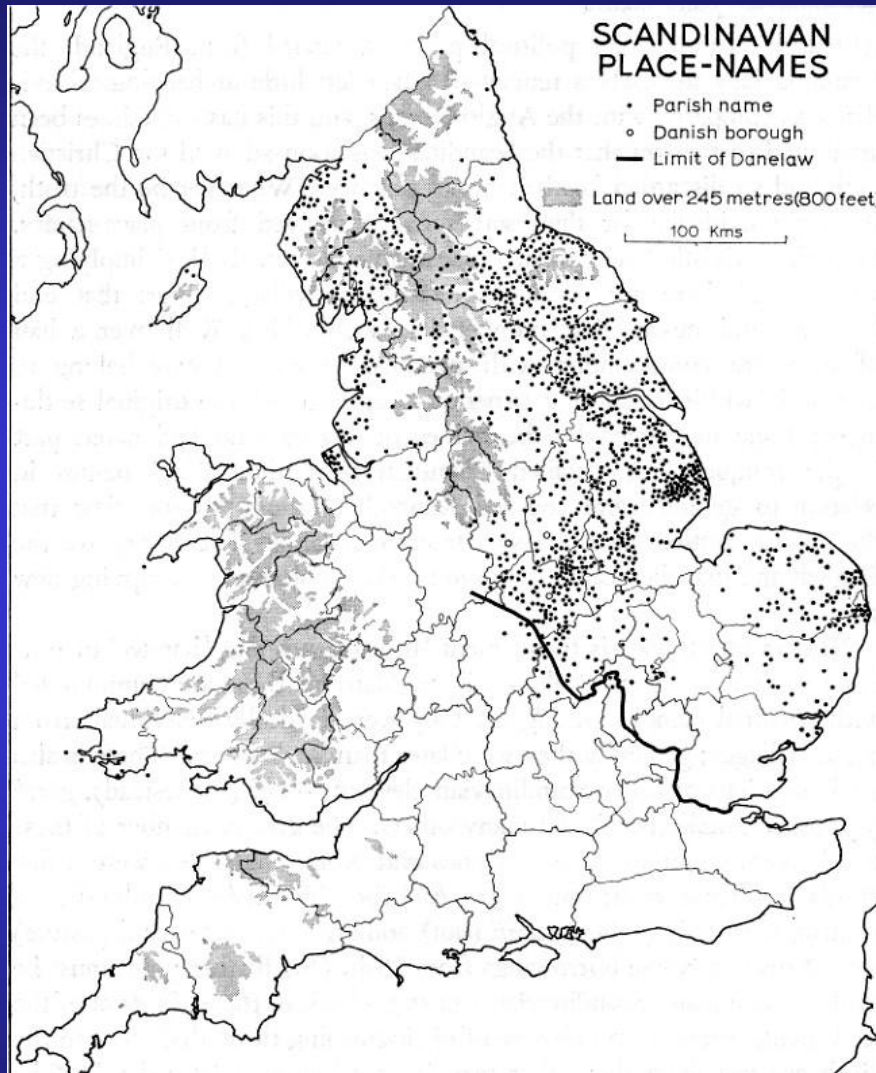
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Possibility for comparative studies of medieval settlement development in, for instance, Norfolk and Sjælland?



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(If you have been):
Thanks for listening!



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